The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4904.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1867.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph to Last Evening.

Departure of the Viceroy of Canada for His Dominion.

A Fenian Witness Mobbed by His Countrymen.

Departure of the Sultan of Turkey for Paris.

ENGLAND.

Departure of the Viceroy of Canada.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, June 13.

Lord MONCK, the Viceroy of the Dominion of Canada, sailed to-day for Quebec on the steamship *Nestorian*.

A Fenian Witness Mobbed.

DUBLIN, Thursday, June 13—Evening.

CORYDON, by whose testimony the prisoners who were captured at Dungarvan have been identified, was to-day attacked by a mob of his countrymen at Waterford, and barely escaped from their vengeance with his life.

TURKEY.

Departure of the Sultan for Paris.

PARIS, Thursday, June 13.

A dispatch has been received by the Government from Constantinople announcing that the Sultan of Turkey will take his departure from his capital for this city on Tuesday next.

The arrival here of ISMAEL, the King of Egypt, is daily expected.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Thursday, June 13—Noon.

Consols for money	94¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	79¼
Erie Railway Shares	40½
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	73
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares	25¼

LONDON, Thursday, June 13—2 P. M.

Consols for money have declined ⅛d. since noon, and are now quoted at 94⅝.

American securities are without change.

Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares, 25¼.

LONDON, Thursday, June 13—Evening.

Consols closed at 94½ for money.

United States Five-twenty Bonds	73
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	79¼
Erie Railway Shares	41¼

LONDON, Thursday, June 13—Evening.

Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares closed to-day at 25.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, June 13—Evening.

United States bonds were last quoted at 77¾.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, June 13—Noon.

COTTON firm. Estimated sales to-day, 12,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.@11¼; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn 36s. California Wheat, 13s. 3d. Barley, 4s. 7d. Oats 3s. 6d. Peas 38s.

PROVISIONS unchanged. Pork 76s. Beef, 132s. 6d. Lard, 50s. 3d. Bacon, 41s. Cheese, 64s.

PRODUCE—Petroleum—Spirits, 7d.; Refined, 1s. 1d. Pot Ashes, 31s. Resin—Common, 7s.; Fine, 12s. Spirits Turpentine, 32s. 6d. Tallow, 43s. 6d. Cloverseed, 42s.

LONDON, Thursday, June 13—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. Scotch Pig Iron, 54s. Calcutta Linseed, 64s. Linseed Cakes, £9 15s. Linseed Oil, £42.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, June 13—2 P. M.

Cotton is firmer.

In the Provision market Pork has declined 1s., and is now quoted at 75s. Beef has also declined 1s., and the price now is 131s. 6d. Other articles are unchanged.

In the Produce market Tallow has advanced 3d., and the quotation is 43s. 9d.

The Breadstuffs market is without alteration.

LONDON, Thursday, June 13—2 P. M.

There are no changes to report in any of the markets.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, June 13—Evening.

COTTON—The following are the authorized closing quotations:

Middling Uplands	11⅛d.
Middling Orleans	11⅝d.

The sales of the day reached 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—California Wheat, 13s. 3d. Corn, 37s. Barley, 4s. 7d. Oats, 3s. 6d. Peas, 38s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 75s. Beef, 131s. Lard, 50s. 3d. Bacon, 41s. Cheese, 64s.

PRODUCE—Petroleum, refined, 1s. 1d.; Spirits, 7d. Ashes, 30s. 6d. Resin, common, 7s.; fine, 12s. Spirits of Turpentine, 32s. 6d. Tallow, 43s. 6d. Clover Seed, 42s.

LONDON, Thursday, June 13—Evening.

Sugar, 25s. Iron, 54s. Crude Calcutta Linseed, 64s. Linseed Cakes, £9 15. Linseed Oil, £42. Sperm Oil, £130.

ANTWERP, Thursday, June 13—Evening.

Petroleum market quiet; Standard White, 40 francs ⅌ bbl.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

BREST, Thursday, June 13—Noon.

The General Transatlantic Company's steamship *Europa*, Capt. LEMAIRE, from New-York on the 1st inst., arrived here to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Thursday, June 13.

The steamship *Atlantic*, which left New-York on the 1st inst., arrived at this port to-day and sailed this evening for Bremen.

Affairs in Canada—Suffering Among Farmers.

QUEBEC, Thursday, June 13.

Much suffering continues among the farming population of the Saginaw district. It is stated that they are in a condition bordering on starvation, and great anxiety is felt at the prospect of the privations they will encounter until the harvest ripens.

A great rifle match is announced to come off in the middle of August. Competitors from all parts of Canada and the lower Provinces are invited.

The troopship *Llama* is expected to arrive here next month from Malta with the Twenty-ninth Regiment. She will convey the Twenty-third Regiment to Ireland.

Several companies of the Prince Consort's Own (rifles) left here for Ottawa yesterday.

MONTREAL, Thursday, June 13.

Arrangements have been made for the immediate supply of additional rolling stock for the Grand Trunk Railway, asked for in Mr. BRIDGE's report to the London Board at its last meeting. A number of engines are being made in England and will be sent out in season to be available for the fall traffic. An enormous quantity of rails of a superior quality, guaranteed to last a certain number of years, will also be shipped during the season.

The headquarters of the 100th regiment, from Ottawa, arrived here yesterday.

PORT HOPE, Thursday, June 13.

Mrs. HUDSPETTE, now Mrs. Dr. BENSON, passed through this place to-day, *en route* to Washington to testify in the SURRATT case. She is accompanied by Mr. THURSTON, U. S. Consul at Toronto.

Two Ladies Killed by Lightning in Vermont.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Thursday, June 13.

About noon to-day, during a severe shower, two ladies, the wife and daughter of JAMES S. WILLIS, of Mendon, Vt., were struck and instantly killed by lightning while standing in the front door of their residence. The lightning passed down the chimney, through two piles of hoop-skirts, setting them on fire, thence through the floor to the ladies. Two children in the house and three persons near by were prostrated by the shock, but escaped serious injury.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

Difficulty in Obtaining a Jury.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 13.

The Criminal Court was occupied to-day for nearly six hours with SURRATT's case, and has not yet got a jury. The crowd in attendance was as great as ever, and the prisoner's brother sat by him for a long time. The witness, WEICHMAN, was in a room adjoining, and he and SURRATT saw each other for the first time since April 3, 1865. The prisoner manifested a disposition to avoid looking at the witness. The talismen summoned by the Marshal were nearly all business men of good standing, some of them being among the heaviest merchants in the city. The greater part of the day was occupied by the Judge in hearing the excuses of persons summoned, who, by reason of sickness, over age, previous service, or other cause could not, or thought they could not, serve. About a dozen were excused, and the panel of twenty-six names was not filled till after 4 o'clock. The jurors, so far as selected, are first-class men, and the character of those called by the Marshal is proof that the jury, as a whole, will be one of the most intelligent that ever sat in Washington.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 13.

The case of JOHN H. SURRATT was resumed this morning. The room was crowded as heretofore. The prisoner was brought into Court a few minutes past 10 o'clock. The Judge ordered the talesmen ordered yesterday to be called as follows:

Wm. B. Todd, George Mattingly. This gentleman sent a letter to the Court, in which he states that while willing to serve his country, he is exempt on two grounds, namely: He is engaged in carrying the United States mails, and is over sixty-five years of age. He was excused. Wm. H. Tenney, Wm. P. Dole, Andrew J. Joice. This gentleman sent a note to the Judge from Dr. Thomas Miller, saying that Mr. Joice's child is dangerously ill, and his presence is necessary at home.

The Court—What do you say, gentlemen?

Mr. BRADLEY—The excuse is in the discretion of the Court.

Mr. CARRINGTON—We shall interpose no objection.

The Judge, after examining the law, said he had the discretion, and that if his child was sick he, under the circumstances, would not like to be compelled to serve on a jury. Mr. Joice was excused. Frank Taylor asked to be excused, on the ground of business interests requiring his attention elsewhere, and which would materially suffer should he be compelled to serve out as a juror.

Counsel on both sides left the subject to the discretion of the Court.

Judge FISHER excused Mr. Taylor.

John J. Elvans, D. P. Holloway, formerly Commissioner of Patents. He said he was not competent to serve as a juror, not being a citizen of the District, but having his residence in Indiana. It was true he had been transacting business here for the last six years, but intended to return to Indiana. He was not even a tax-payer. The Court excused him. Thomas Blagden, Reiey A. Shinn Richard M. Hall. This gentleman said his business would suffer were he compelled to serve as a juror, and the interests of many others would suffer. There was no one in his office who could transact business in his absence.

The Court replied that on such excuses nine out of ten would be relieved from service.

Thomas J. S. Perry, Franklin Philp. This gentleman sent a letter saying he was obliged to leave the city on business.

Mr. CARRINGTON thought this was not sufficient, and asked that a process be issued to compel his attendance. The process was ordered.

Mr. George H. Plant. This gentleman sent a note saying he was unwell, and for this reason asked to be excused.

Mr. CARRINGTON said Mr. PLANT should appear in person if he could.

The Judge remarked there should be a certificate from Mr. Plant.

Reuben B. Clark, John Van Reswick, S. P. Brown. This gentleman exhibited a certificate from a physician stating that his health would be impaired by confinement as a juror. He was excused. Z. D. Gilman, Joseph A. Brown, Z. C. Robbins, Cornelius Wendell, Valentine Harbaugh. This gentleman was excused on a certificate from a physician stating that he was under medical treatment, and that members of his family are sick Joseph Gerhardt. This gentleman asked to be excused owing to exposure in the war and disease. He could not hear well being a little deaf in one ear. He maintained a conversation with the Judge and several of the counsel, notwithstanding his partial deafness.

The Judge said they would manage that the gentleman should hear.

Horatio N. Easby, Thomas Berry, William W. Moore. This gentleman asked to be excused on the ground that he was unwell, and beside the public interest would suffer, as he was connected in an official capacity with the Metropolitan Railroad Company. The Court refused to excuse Mr. Moore. Wm. P. Dole, formerly Commissioner of Indian Affairs, sent a note asking to be excused, for the reason that he is not a citizen, &c. At the instance of Mr. CARRINGTON the Court ordered an attachment to be issued for Mr. Dale. J. H. Crane. Mr. Evans asked to be excused on the ground of previous service as a juror, but the reasons assigned were not deemed sufficient by the Court.

Mr. BRADLEY said that six gentlemen had been excused, and therefore it was necessary to summon others to make up the panel.

The Judge said he had been informed by the Marshal that it would probably be 1 o'clock before he could have the parties here.

Mr. MERRICK thought it would be better, instead of bringing in six or seven talesmen to bring in twenty, for many may ask to be excused and others will be examined on their *voire dire*.

Mr. PIERREPONT replied that counsel would consent to that if it was within the law.

The Judge thought it would now be better to go on and examine gentlemen on their *voir dire* in order to save time.

Mr. BRADLEY suggested that this could not be done until the twenty-six talesmen are summoned, because the defence had a right to challenge.

The Judge replied, Mr. BRADLEY was right.

The Court took a recess from 11:30 to 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Court resumed business at 1 o'clock.

The Judge excused Wm. W. Moore, on the certificate of his physician.

The Clerk called the names of the additional talesmen, as follows: Robert Ball, Henry M. Knight, Jno. F. Ellis, Terrence Drury, Wm. N. Shuster and Saul Fowler.

The two last-named did not respond to their names, and measures were taken to compel their attendance.

The Marshal reported that Wm. P. Dole could not be found, and that Franklin Philipp had left Washington, to take passage for Europe.

The names were called, and twenty answered.

Mr. Pierrepont asked whether the Court found any objections to fifteen or more talesmen being now summoned?

Mr. Bradley said what they wanted was to get a sufficient number summoned from which to select the panel.

After further proceedings, Mr. Fowler was brought into Court, when the Judge said: Mr. Fowler, you were attached to appear here at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Fowler replied: I meant no disrespect. I intended to come in time.

The Judge—You came pretty near the time. We have twenty-two, and now want four more to complete the panel.

The Marshal said that attachments were out for Messrs. Dole and Plant, and the probability was they could not be served to-day.

Bailiffs were sent out to summon additional talesmen. After a long interval J. Russell Barr and Wm. H. Morrison were added to the list, making in all twenty-five. The requisite number was procured in the person of Jedediah Gittings.

Mr. Carrington announced to the Court they now had the number required by law.

Mr. Bradley said they were now ready to proceed with the empaneling of the jury, before doing which they thought it their duty to file their challenge to the present array.

The Court allowed it to be filed.

Mr. Bradley.—We hold that the panel was not lawfully summoned. If the Court overrule this we pray an appeal.

The paper was read, as follows:

"*The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The United States vs. John H. Surratt.* In the Criminal Court, March term, 1867. And the said Marshal of the District of Columbia, in obedience to the order of the Court made in this cause on the 12th of June instant, this day makes return that he hath summoned and now hath in Court here twenty-six jurors, talesmen as a panel from which to form a jury to try the said cause, and the names of the said twenty-six jurors so returned being called by the Clerk of said Court, and they having answered to their names as they were called, the said JOHN H. SURRATT, by his attorney, doth challenge the array of the said panel, because he it doth plainly appear, by the records and proceedings of the Court in this cause, that no jurors have been summoned according to law to serve during the present term of this Court, that no panel has ever been lawfully returned to this present term of the Court, and no names of jurors duly and lawfully summoned have been placed in the box provided for in the fourth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act providing for the selection of jurors to serve in the several Courts of the District, approved June, 1862, on or before the first day of February, 1867, to serve for the ensuing year. Therefore, he prays judgment, and that the panel now returned by the said Marshal now in Court here, be quashed.

MERRICK, BRADLEY & BRADY,
Attorneys for SURRATT.

The counsel on both sides consented that the defence should strike from the talesmen ten and the United States four, thus leaving twelve as the jury. Those selected were William B. Todd, John R. Elvans, Thomas Blogden, R. M. Hall, Thomas J. T. Perry, William M. Thuster, D. Gilman, Horatio N. Easty, Thomas Berry, Robert Ball, Samuel Fowler and J. R. Barr.

These gentlemen were requested to stand up and be sworn.

Mr. Blodgen said he could not serve as a juror, having expressed an opinion.

Mr. Pierrepont hoped his Honor would ascertain whether the gentleman had formed such an opinion as would disqualify him from service, he not having heard the evidence.

Mr. Carrington said his view was that it should be ascertained whether the juror had formed such an opinion as would disqualify him from bringing in a verdict from the law and evidence.

The Court replied that if the juror should be sworn on his *voir dire* he would try to ascertain.

Mr. Carrington—We all know him, and are willing to trust him on the law and evidence.

The Court—Mr. Blogden they think you such a gentleman that you would make an honest verdict.

Messrs. Fowler, Shuster, Easty and Gilman, severally said that they too had made up their minds and formed opinions.

Mr. Perry said that he had formed an opinion and was against capital punishment.

Mr. Pierrepont—We on neither side ask them to be sworn on their *voir dire*.

The Court—One gentleman says he is opposed to capital punishment.

Mr. Gilman—I am too.

Mr. Pierrepont—We wish gentlemen to consider the subject of public law. The counsel on both sides, with a courtesy I never before saw equaled among members of the Bar, have tried to get a jury of eminent citizens, honest and above suspicion, and against whose verdict nobody could utter a whisper. We had hoped we had done.

Mr. Shuster—That language is at least complimentary to us. I entertain the opinion we will be discussed as jurors in the case.

Mr. Bradley—Both parties are willing to take Mr. Shuster. I presume nobody would reproach him with any verdict he might make. I would leave my case in his hands.

Mr. Pierrepont—If the juror asks to be excused from conscientious scruples, it is for your Honor to find out the extent of the objections.

The Court—I will ask these gentlemen whether they have such conscientious scruples on the subject of capital punishment as would preclude them from rendering a verdict of guilty if the law and the evidence justified it, and if they were satisfied of the guilt of the prisoner. There are many persons opposed to capital punishment, and think hanging is the worst use to which a man can be put.

Mr. Merrick—A jury sitting in the case has very little to do with the consequences of the verdict they find from the law and evidence, and with the sentence they have nothing to do as jurors. If they are opposed to capital punishment they may, as citizens, ask to have the law modified, but I repeat, as jurors they have nothing to do with the consequences of the verdict.

The Court said it seemed that if the Court was not satisfied as to the conscientious scruples of the juror, he might be sworn in order to ascertain whether they would prevent him from rendering a just verdict from the law and the evidence, so on the other hand if the juror satisfied the Court he had formed an opinion which from the law and the evidence could not be overcome, it would not be a proper discharge of duty to allow such a juror as that to be sworn.

Mr. Gilman—I have formed and expressed an opinion publicly, and I don't think any evidence would change my views on the subject.

Mr. Easty—It is nothing more than fair that jurors should express an opinion in view of the evidence published on the trial of the other prisoners, and the conduct of such a man as the prisoner now here since the assassination of President Lincoln. I am decidedly biased. I don't think I would, therefore, be justified in sitting in this case. I don't feel in the condition of mind to sit in judgment on this prisoner. I don't feel like taking the life of this man. I protest against being compelled to sit as a juror in this case. All that has been said is complimentary to the jury; but we have a matter to decide for ourselves. You cannot say to us, "You shall convict or acquit this man." We are all so decidedly biased that I cannot see how our human judgment can bring in a fair verdict. If I brought in a verdict of guilty I might convict an innocent man, and if a verdict of not guilty I might cast on the community a murderer.

The Court—In the present aspect I see no other course than to put each man on his *voir dire*.

William B. Todd was then sworn and requested to answer such question as might be put to him:

Have you formed and expressed an opinion relative to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner at the Bar? A.—I have to a certain extent formed, but not expressed any opinion.

The Court—Would that opinion, so formed, bias or prejudice your judgment in making up a verdict as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner after having heard all the testimony in the case? A.—I don't think it would.

The Court—Have you conscientious scruples against rendering a verdict of guilty where the punishment is death, provided the evidence should warrant such a verdict? A.—None at all.

The Clerk—Prisoner, look on the juror.

Mr. Bradley to Mr. Carrington—Do you challenge?

Mr. Carrington—We have no objection to Mr. Todd.

The Court—Do you challenge, gentlemen for the prisoner?

Mr. Bradley—No, sir.

Mr. Todd was then sworn as juror.

William H. Tenney was sworn. The Judge propounded the interrogatories to him, when he answered that he had formed and expressed an opinion in relation to the guilt or innocence of the accused.

Mr. Carrington—State where you expressed an opinion?

Mr. Tenney—In conversation with my family.

Mr. Carrington—On what evidence was this opinion based?

Mr. Tenney—Common report and the facts; such as Surratt's escape after the assassination.

The Court—Would the opinion you have formed and expressed so bias your judgment as to prevent you from rendering a fair and impartial verdict?

Mr. Tenney—I think I could give an honest verdict as if I had never heard of Surratt I have no conscientious scruples as to the death penalty.

The Court—I think, as in the case of Barr's trial, the juror is exceptionable. Judge Marshall lays it down as law, that the expression of an opinion is sufficient to excuse a juror.

Mr. Carrington demurred.

The Court—If you turn to Barr's trial, you will find that I am right. Let the gentleman stand aside for the present.

Mr. Pierrepont thought that Judge Marshall did not go that length.

Mr. J. R. Elrans, on being questioned, said he had both formed and expressed an opinion, and in so public a manner as to lead him to fear the impression of the community would be that he was incapable of rendering a fair verdict. Personally, however, he believed he could render a verdict in accordance with the law and evidence. He had no conscientious scruples about the death penalty.

The Court—Stand aside for the present.

Mr. Thomas Blagden, in reply to the Judge, said he had so formed and expressed an opinion that he feared it might prejudice his judgment. He had no conscientious scruples as to the death penalty.

The Court—Stand aside.

Mr. Riley A. Shinn made answer similar to Mr. Blagden.

Mr. Carrington—On what evidence have you formed and expressed an opinion?

Mr. Shinn—The testimony in the case of the conspirators, and the facts connected with the capture of this young man.

The Court—Stand aside.

Mr. Richard M. Hall said he had formed and expressed an opinion. There were some facts which strongly prejudiced his mind. He had no conscientious scruples about the death penalty.

Mr. Hall was requested to stand aside.

Mr. Thomas J. S. Perry said he had formed and expressed an opinion, but did not think it would influence his judgment in this case, but had such conscientious scruples about the death penalty as might prevent him from rendering a just verdict.

The Court—Stand aside.

Mr. Reuben B. Clark had formed and expressed an opinion, and thought it would influence his judgment in this case; he had no conscientious scruples as to the death penalty.

Mr. Carrington said the counsel for the United States intended to discuss this question to-morrow.

Mr. Clark remarked he formed his opinion from an attendance of three days at the Court which tried the Assassination Conspirators, and he had read the entire evidence.

The Court—Stand aside.

Mr. John Van Riswick said he was not aware that he had formed and expressed an opinion. He had an undecided opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner.

Mr. Carrington—Have you an opinion as to the guilt or innocence as to the other conspirators?

Messrs. Bradley and Merrick at the same instant objected to this question.

Mr. Pierrepont thought the inquiry proper, as the prisoner was indicted as conspiring with others to murder Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Merrick said it was exceedingly difficult to get a jury to pass upon the guilt or innocence of this prisoner who stood charged with the murder of President Lincoln; but if jurors were asked whether they had formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of other parties named in the indictment as co-conspirators, a jury could not be obtained in this District or in the United States. He presumed there was no intelligent man who had not formed and expressed the opinion that Booth shot Lincoln; and he presumed that but few had not expressed an opinion that the mother of Surratt suffered death without competent testimony to convict her. Such questions would entirely defeat the getting and empaneling a jury. The question for the jury to try in this case was, whether Surratt was guilty of the muder of President Lincoln. The indictment charged the murder was committed as the result of a conspiracy by various parties. It charged the prisoner at the bar was one of the conspirators and committed the murder. The gentlemen summoned as jurors may entertain the opinion that four or five other parties were conspirators and yet may not have formed an opinion as to whether the prisoner at the bar was one of the six of the conspirators. The inquiry of the United States Attorney was not pertinent.

Mr. Pierrepont replied: They supposed it was sustained by abundant authority that it was proper to ask the question so that in the answer they might get at the qualification of the juror, where there was such an indictment. The reason against the putting of such a question was the statement that the counsel on the other side believed that there were but few persons in the United States who did not believe that Mrs. Surratt was illegally executed; and therefore a jury could not be obtained competent to try the prisoner at the bar.

Mr. Merrick explained: He had said that there were but few or no intelligent persons who doubted Booth killing the President, and he also presumed there were but few who had not also formed an opinion that Mrs. Surratt was executed on insufficient evidence.

Mr. Pierrepont, resuming, said his friend now stated the subject more strongly than before, and had presented this to the Court as a reason why the Court should exclude the question. Both sides had earnestly tried to get an honest and impartial jury, and, having exhausted their power, they were now thrown back upon the law. Although counsel for the United States had undertaken in every possible way to avoid it, they must now take the law. However long it might take to get at a result, they intended to pursue it to the end. The indictment charged the prisoner at the bar with being engaged with Booth, Payne and others. If a juror came here and said these other conspirators were guilty, then guilt would attach to this party, according to his opinion. If the juror thought the conspirators were innocent, and if he expressed that opinion, it was utterly impossible for him to say this prisoner was guilty. These answers were connected.

Mr. Carrington said his question was in strict reference to the indictment, for one of the counts in it said that other parties did kill and murder the late President. If, therefore, a juror has expressed an opinion with regard to a party as a co-conspirator, he has formed and expressed an opinion as to a part of the case. If an expression of opinion as to a material part of the case may affect a juror, he is incompetent on that ground. Not only did the indictment name certain co-conspirators, but said, "and others to the jury unknown."

Mr. Carrington made some further remarks.

Mr. Bradley said he did not exactly understand from the conclusion on the other side what they were going to try. Before he heard his learned brothers he thought he understood the case. After what had just been said, he confessed himself ignorant as to the offence with which his client was charged. The juror had been asked, "Have you formed an opinion as to the other parties engaged in the conspiracy?" Was that a matter as to which a juror should form an opinion? Certainly not. Did a human being ever before hear that a juror could be cross-examined as a witness?

Mr. Pierrepont—I never knew the contrary in my experience at the New-York Bar.

Mr. Bradley—And I never heard of such a thing in mine. Thank fortune I do not belong to the New-York Bar. I never heard before that a juror can be cross-examined as a witness. The questioning cannot go beyond a certain point, and must not relate to irrelevant matters. He did not think the question admissible, because the only question to be asked was whether the juror had formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner.

The subject went over till to-morrow.

Mr. S. D. Gilman, on being interrogated, said he had formed and expressed an opinion which he feared might influence his judgment as a juror. He was against capital punishment, but thought he could render a verdict of guilty, if the law and the evidence justified it.

Mr. Joseph F. Brown had formed and expressed an opinion, but had no conscientious scruples as to the death penalty.

Mr. Zeno C. Robbins thought it would be unfair to the prisoner to have him on the trial, in view of the strong expressions of his opinion upon the subject.

Mr. Cornelius Wendell had formed and expressed an opinion.

Gen. Joseph Gerhardt had both formed and expressed an opinion.

Mr. Horatio N. Early had also formed and expressed an opinion which would prejudice or bias his judgment. Ever since the conspiracy, his feelings had been so much excited against everybody connected with it, that he thought it would be unjust to place the fate of the prisoner in his hands.

Mr. Thomas Perry had formed and expressed an opinion, but it would not have any effect on his bringing in a verdict from the law and the evidence. He had no conscientious scruples as to the death penalty.

Mr. John H. Crane had formed and expressed an opinion, but did not say it would bias or prejudice his judgment. He was opposed to capital punishment, but this would not deter him from a verdict of guilty if he was satisfied of the prisoner's guilt.

Mr. Wm. M. Shuster said if he were obliged to sit on the jury he would have something to overcome, as he had formed and expressed an opinion.

Mr. Robert Ball did not think he had ever decidedly expressed an opinion, for he had never formed one. He thought he could tender an impartial verdict.

No objection having been made by either side, Mr. Ball was sworn as a juror.

Messrs. Henry M. Knight, John F. Ellis, Samuel Fowler, Terrence Drury, and Wm. H. Morrison, having been severally interrogated, said they had formed and expressed opinions.

Mr. J. Russell Barr, on being interrogated, said he had formed, but was not certain that he had expressed an opinion. He did not think this would bias him—his mind was open to conviction on either side.

Mr. Bradley—Mr. Barr, what is your age?

Mr. Barr—Fifty-five years.

He further said, in answer to the questson, that he had no conscientious scruples as to the death penalty.

Mr. Barr was sworn as a juror, neither side challenging.

Mr. Jedediah Gitting had both formed and expressed an opinion.

This was the last of the talesmen, and only three jurors had been selected from among them.

Mr. Carrington inquired whether by consent the Marshal could not be ordered to summon one hundred talesmen.

Mr. Pierrepont suggested that if that number were brought into Court they could be separately summoned.

The Court thought it would be better for the Marshal to summon that number, and if there was occasion all could be used.

The Court then discharged Messrs. Thos. J. S. Perry, Easby, Shuster, Ellis, Fowler, Drury, Thomson, Gitting, Knight, Clark, Wendell, Gilman, Robbins and Gerhardt, thus declaring them disqualified from serving as jurors on the ground of having expressed opinions.

The Court cautioned the three gentlemen selected to avoid conversation on the subject of this trial, even with their families.

The Court continued in session till 6 o'clock this afternoon, and adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Civil Offices in Alabama—The Governor to Recommend Persons to Fill Vacancies.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, June 13.

Gen. SWAYNE has gone to Mobile to reconcile discordant elements, by filling vacancies, caused from the refusal of several of his appointees in the city govenment to serve.

It is reported here that Judge BUSTEED applied to Gen. SWAYNE for an injunction to stop the proceedings against the former, in the State Court, for malfeasance in office. SWAYNE refused, and BUSTEED then appled to Gen. POPE, but the result is not yet known. This report is credited in reliable circles, as bitter enmity exists between SWAYNE and BUSTEED.

Gen. POPE has directed the Governor to require that all vacancies in civil offices existing now or those that may occur be reported to the Executive Department in the usual manner. A list of such vacancies as are absolutely necessary to be filled may be communicated to the District Commander of the State, with the names of such persons to fill the vacancies as the Governor may think proper to recommend, and who must not be disqualified by the third section of the Constitutional Amendment. The lists as furnished will be forwarded to Gen. POPE's headquarters, with such recommendations and information concerning persons proposed for office as the District Commander can obtain.

This order is highly approved here, as it virtually places the appointing power, in nearly all cases, under control of the State Executive. It is alleged that the Loyal League heretofore controlled all removals and appointments by military commanders.

The League is circulating large numbers of THAD. STEVENS' confiscation speech among the freedmen, and employers complain that it raises false hopes and embarasses farming operations.

The Pacific Railroad Excursion Party

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Thursday, June 13.

The Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, excursionists reached Pittsburgh this morning. They visited the manufacturing establishments, and go east by special train, furnished by the Pacific Railroad. The party originally consisted of one hundred and fifty, in charge of S. S. MOON, but is now reduced in consequence of Congressmen CHANDLER, LAFLIN and others having gone to Colorado with Gen. HANCOCK and an armed escort. The excursionists received hospitalities from St. Louis and Chicago, passed resolutions urging the importance of completing the Eastern division of the Union Pacific Railway, as the great route from St. Louis across the continent, asking Government to extend aid for that purpose, and complimenting the officers of the same for the rapid progress of the work, now building two and a half miles daily, and for courtesies received on the trip of over three thousand miles in the same cars which left Philadelphia May 21, and ran without change to the centre of the American continent. In the entire journey nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the excursionists.

Speech of Gov. Brown, of Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, June 13.

Gov. BROWN delivered a speech in Milledgeville to-day on the present situation and future prospects of the country. He takes strong grounds in favor of reorganizing under the military act as the only hope of restoration, and denounced the non-action policy of Gov. PERRY and others who oppose reconstruction on the propsed terms.

ROBERT PRICE, of South Carolina, was murdered by freedmen near this city last night.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Seventh Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 13.

The Constitutional Convention reassembled at 11 o'clock this morning.

Mr. HARRIS moved to take from the table the report of the Committee of Sixteen relative to the best practical mode of proceeding to revise and amend the Constitution.

The motion was carried, and the report taken up and considered by paragraphs.

Mr. RATHBUN moved to amend by referring the question of the organization of the Legislature and the powers and duties of the Legislature to one Committee instead of dividing it. He did not believe in dividing up the work of the Convention in order to give gentlemen places on Committees. He thought subjects should be referred to committees so as to compel them to work.

Mr. HAILE thought the report of the Committee right and proper as it stood. There would be work enough. Something must be done to protect the revenues and put an end to extravagance and corruption. We must carefully consider how to control the trade of the West and save the canals from destruction.

Mr. BELL moved to divide the questions relative to canals, and refer all matters relating to canal finances to one Committee, and all matters relating to canal management to another Committee.

Mr. FOLGER moved to amend by designating the Committee having charge of the canal interests, Committee on Canals. That would embrace the whole subject of revenues, care and management.

Mr. OPDYKE said the subject of finances was intimately connected with canals, and he was opposed to dividing the question.

Mr. TILDEN said a division of the question would involve the Convention in confusion, the ways and means and revenues could not be separated from the management of the canals. Why is it that in some of our municipalities there is nothing but chaos? It is because in attempting to organize government our expending officers are made independent. The question of finance cannot be separated from the question of management and control.

Mr. DUGANNE said that as this was a test question, he would call for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

Mr. FOLGER said this was not a body for detail, but to organize. One committee could report on the general finances and taxation, the other on the care and management of the canals. The subject of the canals cannot be considered without including the question of care and management. How were the canals to be taken care of? Was it by the contract system, the superintendent system, or by one general headquarters located here at the capital?

Mr. MURPHY said canals could not be carried on without appropriations. The Committee of Revenues could not consider the questions referred to them without having reference also to expenditure. He was also in favor of confining one Committee to the care and management of the canals.

Mr. CONGER referred to the proposition advanced by the gentleman from Erie (Mr. HATCH) for the enlargement and improvement of canals. If the Committee is to be charged with the improvement of canals, it forms a test question on the subject, and such Committee would be composed according to parliamentary usage, of a preponderance of friends of such a measure. This would initiate a system for which fresh debts might be contracted provided it was adopted. We are already in debt to an immense amount. The State and county and town debts were very large, in addition to the national debt. If this amendment passed it would involve the question of canal enlargement, and prove an instruction to the President to make up a committee favorable to that object.

Mr. HATCH thought the gentleman had attached too much importance to his proposition. If they were determined to bring forward the main question at this time he was not responsible for it.

Mr. HUTCHINS thought the best course to pursue would be to adopt the report of the Committee as made. The time of the Convention was unnecessarily occupied in discussing these questions now; they would more properly come up when brought before the Convention in proper form.

The amendment of Mr. HATCH was lost by a vote of 42 to 93.

Mr. BELL called for his amendment giving the care and management of the canals to one committee, and the finances relating to the canals to another committee. Lost.

Mr. FOLGER called for his substitute striking out all relating to the finances and management of canals, and designating the name of "Committee on Canals."

Mr. WEED thought the whole question relating to canals should be referred to one Committee. Let them have the entire matter under their charge, and present to the Convention a complete system for the management of the public works.

Mr. CHURCH favored the adoption of the report of the Committee as made. He did not believe a better arrangement for the business of the Convention could be devised. The question before the Convention involved the subject of the canal enlargement. This subject of enlargement could only be accomplished in one of three ways; first, by postponing the payment of the public debt by using the revenues; second, by taxation; third, by borrowing the money for that purpose. The finances of the State should be left to one Committee. The revenues of the State and all questions relating to expenditures or incomes should be left to the Committee on Finances. The Committee on Canals might present a report that would entirely upset the views and conclusions of the Convention on finance. He would regret to see conflicting reports here upon the same subject.

Mr. ALVORD said the question of enlargement of the canals should not be dragged into this discussion. The work of the Convention was not to be completed in Committees. The conclusions of Committees were to be brought in here and discussed. This was the place for comparison of views.

Mr. PRINDLE favored the idea of giving the whole subject to two Committees—one on Finances and one Canals. The reports of the Committees could be discussed together, and in this way all conflicting views were harmonized. He denied that this was a test question as to the enlargement of the canals. He was not ready to vote on such a question.

Mr. M. J. TOWNSEND said if DE WITT CLINTON could look in upon this Convention he would be surprised at some things that had been said. The canals were not constructed as a means of speculation, but for the general good. They furnished food for the eastern counties of the State. They built up our cities, and should be regarded in the light of a public good. We were laboring under a load of heavy debt, but it had been contracted for a noble purpose—the preservation of our liberties. We could not take a narrow view of the great interests involved in our internal improvements.

Mr. COMSTOCK had concurred in the report of the Committee as to the best means of progressing the business of the Convention. He did not consider that it committed him for or against the future enlargement of the canals. When the proper time came he should not hesitate to espouse the cause of internal improvement.

Mr. MERRITT approved of the report as made. He did not propose to commit himself to any project that had been broached here, but he would say that there was no subject that affected the people of this State in which he was not interested. He urged the adoption of the report.

Mr. RATHBUN was in favor of the amendment and a division of labor. Let the "canals" go to one Committee and "finance" to another. As to the canals he did not much believe in enlarging them until he could see some way of meeting the expense.

Mr. MASTEN thought the great interests involved in our canal policy were sufficient to warrant the Convention in referring the matter to a separate Committee. The people of the West would be surprised to see that a contrary view had been taken by the Committee of sixteen.

Mr. CLINTON spoke more from feeling than otherwise when he urged this Convention to give the canals that importance which their consequence demands; give to the canals a separate and independent Committee. They were the glory of the State. They had built up the Northwest, and had added millions to our wealth. Let this body follow the example of all legislative bodies heretofore, and give this great interest of internal improvement a separate Committee.

Mr. PAIGE thought too much importance had been given to this matter. It was only a question of reference, and he hoped the report of the Committee would be adopted.

After further discussion by Messrs. DUGANNE, SEYMOUR, BICKFORD, HAND, FLAGLER, VERPLANK, SYLVESTER and CONGER, the question was taken on the motion to make a separate Committee on Canals, and lost by sixty-seven to sixty-seven.

Mr. FOLGER moved to reconsider, and that that motion lie upon the table.

The Convention then adjourned.

Senator Wade Refuses to Speak at Wyandotte.

WYANDOTTE, Kansas, Thursday, June 13.

Senator WADE's party passed through here this evening, *en route* to St. Louis. A crowd surrounded the hotel and called upon Mr. WADE for a speech, which he refused to make. He said he would not speak in a city where lynch law reigned and men were butchered without trial.

He alluded to the case of two colored men who were arrested last night charged with murdering a farmer named MCEHANN, a few days ago, and lodged in jail. They were taken out this morning by a large mob and hung up; but the rope breaking they were shot to pieces in the Court-house yard, where the bodies lay nearly all day. A Coroner's jury refused to take testimony, and simply gave a verdict, "hung by mob." The evidence developed to-day indicates clearly that the men were innocent, and that the real murderers were the ringleaders of the mob.

From the Pacific Coast—Shipment of Treasure and Flour—Shipping Intelligence—Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, June 10.

The steamship *Constitution* sailed to day for Panama with $1,145,412 in treasure, of which $804,250 is for New-York.

The *Constitution* has also 7,384 barrels of flour for New-York.

The ship *Bengal* sailed for Hong-Kong to-day with $307,000 in treasure.

The ship *Ellen Southard*, from Hong-Kong, put into Santa Cruz in distress, having run short of water. Part of the crew and 360 Chinese passengers arrived yesterday by the revenue-cutter *Waganda*. Capt. HOWE died May 6. The *Ellen Southard* has been under the command of his wife since then.

The ship *Sunrise*, from New-York, has arrived.

The Hale and Norcross Mining Company have declared a dividend of $135 per foot for the month of May, the Chollar Potosi $75, and the Imperial $10 a share.

Wheat is nominal at $1 70@$1 85.

Legal tenders, 74.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, June 11.

The Union Convention for the Southern Congressional District has nominated L. G. PHELPS for Congress.

Flour and Wheat are dull; no transactions in them.

Legal-tenders, 73¾c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, June 12.

The steamship *Golden City*, from Panama, arrived to-day.

Eastern Butter is selling at 14c.@25c., with a light demand.

There have been important sales of Oysters here for the past day or two. Two leading operators have purchased all the standard brands here and to arrive. It is stated that 15,000 cases in all have been sold.

Flour is dull at $6 75 for extra. Oregon extra is quoted at $6 25. Wheat is dull at 70c.@85c.

Legal-tenders, 73¾c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, June 13.

The Western Pacific Railroad, the line from Sacramento to San José, has been sold to a number of prominent capitalists of this State. The negotiations which have been pending for some time were closed yesterday.

Nomination for Governor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, June 13.

The Union State Convention have nominated GEORGE C. GORHAM for Governor on the first ballot, he receiving 167 votes to 132 for BIDWELL.

Advices from Chili of May 15 state that the United States steamer *Tuscarora* sailed for the Fejee Islands May 11.

The British man-of-war *Clio* was in port, repairing, she having lost her foremast in a gale.

A Los Angeles telegram says that a fire in Bell's Block last night destroyed property valued at about $60,000. Insurance small.

The schooner *A. P. Gordon*, from Baltimore, 290 days, *via* Valparaiso, has arrived.

Ship *Shirley* sails for Hong Kong to-morrow, taking $360,000 in treasure, including $10,000 in gold bars.

Ship *Ellen Southard*, from Hong Kong, has arrived.

MARKETS—Flour and Wheat are dull, and quotations are unchanged.

Legal tenders, 73½.

Tobacco Fair at St. Louis—Award of Premiums.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, June 13.

The Premium Tobacco Fair of E. B. BOOTH came off at C. PFIFER's warehouse to-day. The attendance was large, including representatives from New-York, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Illinois and Missouri. The first premium, $500 watch, for bright manufacturing leaf, was awarded to F. B. JACKSON, Franklin County, Mo.; second premium, $150 French clock, for dry stripper, to YANCEY L. WALTON, Randolph County, Mo.; third premium, $140 silver ice-pitcher, for best cutter, awarded to THOMAS C. JACKSON, Brocken County, Ky.; fourth premium, $90 silver wine stand, with goblets, for best prized hogshead, awarded to WM. MARTIN, Lincoln County, Mo. The first prized tobacco was subsequently sold to WM. VAN HORN, of Chicago, for $170 per 100 pounds; second premium, for $115; third premium, for $51; fourth premium, for $20. The remaining competing tobaccos sold at $7 to $70 per 100 pounds.

The City Counsel and Merchants' Exchange have appointed a Joint Committee, who will meet Senator WADE's excursion party twenty miles from here to-morrow morning, and escort them to the city, where they will be appropriately entertained. The party will arrive at 10:30 A. M. to-morrow.

President Johnson's Visit to Boston—He Accepts the Hospitalities of the City.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 13.

The following is the President's reply to the invitation of the City Government to visit Boston:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th, tendering to me, in accordance with the vote of the Council, the hospitalities of the City of Boston during my contemplated visit. I intend being present at the dedication of the new Masonic Temple in your city on the 24th inst., and during my short stay in Boston I will feel honored to accept the hospitalities of your city, receiving them with a reciprocation of the friendship and courtesy which prompted the Council in their offer.

With great respect, very truly yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

To his Honor OTIS NORCROSS, Mayor of Boston, Mass.

CHARLES C. DANA, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, has also received a letter from the President, accepting the invitation of Grand Lodge of Massachusetts to be present at the dedication of the Masonic Temple on the 24th inst.

Affairs in Virginia—Arrest of a Murderer.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, June 13.

Gen. SCHOFIELD has been invited to go to Lexington, Va., to be present at the inauguration of a statue of WASHINGTON.

J. J. PHILLIPS was arrested to-day, charged with the murder of MARY J. PITTS, of Carolina County. The dead body was found near Richmond some months ago, and much excitement was created by the murder.

The losses here by COLLYER's defeat were very heavy.

Sinking of a Steamboat at St. Louis—Loss of Life.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 13.

The steamer *Gov. Sharkey* sunk this morning. She had on board 250 tons of Government freight, which will prove a total loss. The boat floated down the river to near the Arsenal, where she now lies, with only her pilot-house above water. The Captain thinks not more than four or five lives were lost. The boat is owned by Capt. TURTUM, and is valued at $15,000; insured for $9,400.

Slavery in Kentucky—Issue of Writ of Habeas Corpus.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, June 13.

MILTON, a negro, filed a petition in the United States Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which has been issued, directing a white man named GILDEN to produce in Court the body of his daughter, BERTHA MILTON, formerly a slave of GILDEN, and who, it is alleged, is still retained in slavery. The case is to be tried at the present term of the United States Court.

Base Ball Match—Philadelphia vs. Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 13.

A match game of base ball was played this afternoon between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the Lowells, of Boston, on the Common. The game, however, was interrupted after playing five innings, by quite a heavy shower. The score at the time of the interruption stood—Athletics, 52; Lowells, 8. To-morrow the Athletics will play with the Charter Oak Club, of Hartford.

Presentation to Gen. Green, at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, June 13.

Gen. GREEN, Post-Commander at Columbia, having been ordered to the Indian frontier, has had presented to him by the citizens of that place a handsome cane as a testimonial of their regard.

A Collector of Customs Charged with Malfeasance in Office.

MOBILE, Thursday, June 13.

Col. J. P. FOSTER, Collector of Customs, was arraigned before the United States Commissioner to-day, charged with malfeasance in office. The defendant was bailed in $5,000, and the case will be continued till the 27th inst.

Burglar Arrested.

HUDSON, N. Y., Wednesday, June 12.

The burglar who robbed GEORGE W. YOUNG at Leeds, on Saturday night, was arrested in this city last evening, and sent to Catskill for examination. Fifteen hundred dollars of the money and the watch were found in his possession. He is a stranger, and refuses to give his name.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

MAXIMILIAN'S FATE UNKNOWN.

Death of Miramon from Fever—Mejia, Castillo and Other Officers Shot—Maximilian's Proclamation Said to be a Forgery.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 13.

The *Picayune*, of this city, has the following:

El Comercio, of Matamoras, of the 7th inst., gives the following extracts from a letter, dated the 3d, from Monterey:

"MIRAMON has died of a fever which attacked him after he was wounded at Queretaro.

CASTILLO, MEJIA and others have been shot.

According to a letter I have seen from a creditable person in San Luis, the most profound silence is preserved as to what is to be done with MAXIMILIAN. The chief functionaries talk both ways.

I have been told that the City of Mexico was taken by the Liberals at the close of May.

Maximilian's Proclamation a Forgery.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 13.

El Mexicano, the Imperialist paper published at Brownsville pronounces MAXIMILIAN's proclamation a forgery, and says it originated with a burlesquing paper published at San Luis Potosi.

Further About Maximilian—Efforts of the Princess Salm-Salm.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, Monday, May 29.

To-morrow MAXIMILIAN and his principal Generals—MIRAMON, MEJIA and CASTILLO—may very possibly be sentenced to be shot. On Tuesday, the 21st, the Emperor and Prince SALM-SALM had an interview with ESCOBEDO, at his headquarters at Queretaro. The meeting was brought about by the Princess SALM-SALM, who had just returned from her mission to the President at San Luis. It was characterized by an incident which, were I able to relate it, would cause a thrill of disgust in every civilized community in the world, but at present my lips are sealed for weighty reason. MAXIMILIAN offered to abdicate, and to use his influence to bring about the immediate surrender of Mexico and Vera Cruz, the former to be accomplished in a most remarkable manner. In return he asked the lives and a safe conduct out of the country for himself, his German officers and troops, and Gens MEJIA and CASTELLA.—MIRAMON, for reasons which will hereafter be apparent, was left out,—and for his Mexican private secretary.

A special messenger was dispatched to the President with these conditions. He returned to Queretaro on the 25th inst. with an unqualified rejection of the proposals.

The same day the Emperor, MIRAMON and MEJIA, were placed in separate cells under double guard, and a Court-martial was organized to try them. Since the days of the Spanish inquisition no such tribunal has ever been framed. Who the President is no one knows. Where the Court sits and who are the witnesses, is equally a matter buried in the darkest obscurity. The Judge-Advocate has fourteen points of accusation. With these he passes from one to the other of the prisoners, and asks them, on each point, what they have to say in reply. In vain the Emperor requested time to consult his counsel, naming as such the Liberal Gen. RIVAS, PALLACIO and Señor MARTINEZ DE LA LORE, of Mexico City. In vain he protested against the illegality of the Court.

These proceedings have been going on for three days, and to-morrow the sentence is expected to be given. If that sentence is passed, it will undoubtedly be death, and the fate of the Emperor will be shared by his chief officers.

The Princess SALM-SALM arrived in San Luis to-day by special express. The President had promised her that if her husband and the Emperor were sentenced to be shot she should have another interview with him. This courageous lady is the bearer of a private letter from the Emperor to the President. She has been refused admittance to-day, but is promised an interview to-morrow.

But a sudden case of perplexity has arisen to-night and affords almost the only faint hope of the Emperor's life being spared. Notice has been served upon the President that MAXIMILIAN desires the jurisdiction of the Court on grounds of international law. I am a Government, he says, recognized by every Power in the world except the United States, and I can only be tried by a legal Congress of the nation. WHEATON's work on International Law was at once in requisition; but there was only one copy in the whole of San Luis Potosi, and that belonged to a shrewd notary, who got his own price for it before he gave it up. WHEATON obtained, the Ministry have been in deliberation the whole night, and the council has not even now (midnight) broken up. What the result will be no one ventures to predict.

President JUAREZ is unquestionably in a dilemma. The newspapers and all the violent Liberals are clamoring loudly for MAXIMILIAN's blood. All the crimes and outrages of the French troops in this vicinity—and they are legion—are charged upon his head.

On the other hand, if the President orders MAXIMILIAN's execution, he has been warned that he would lose the sympathy of the United States. Personally, JUAREZ would like to conciliate the United States; but the Anti-American feeling has grown so strong here, especially since the unexpected fall of Queretaro, that it is quite possible MAXIMILIAN may be shot out of mere bravado toward the United States.

Destruction of Idaho City by Fire—Two Million Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed.

From the Salt Lake City Vedotte, May 25.

On Friday, the 11th inst., Idaho City was again reduced to ashes. The fire originated on the corner of Wall and Montgomery streets, in the saloon of JOHN CODY. It swept all the buildings down Main and High streets, from Bear Run to the foot of Main-street. All west of Montgomery-street were saved. Estimated loss of property, $2,000,000. A private letter states that there was a report of several lives lost.

Among the losses are E. P. Fitzgerald & Co., merchants, $30,000; S. M. Cohn, merchant, $20,000; L. H. Barber, City Hotel, $20,000; Isaac Brothers, merchants, $15,000; Vantine & Co., merchants, $10,000; John Cody's saloon, $10,000; G. L. Gilbert, attorney, $8,000; G. C. Merritt, restaurant, $8,000; T. C. Poujade, hotel, $8,000; John Claresy, saloon, $8,000; Emery & Martin, merchants, $8,000; Zapp & Dangell, saloon, $6,000; G. E. Dickson, jeweler, $5,000; Mrs. Rosenthal, fancy goods, $5,000; Powell & Co., merchants, $4,000; L. Redon, restaurant, $4,000; S. Kœnisberger, assayer, $4,000; Romer & Collen, meat market, $3,000; Bischoff & Co., $3,000; Thos. Barry, baker, $3,000; J. A. Pinney, Post office, $2,500; Baird & Judge, saloon, $2,500; J. V. Houten, merchant, $1,500; Mr. Grenier, $1,500; Judge Rosborough, $1,500; J. Harrington, saloon, $1,500; Yale & Co., bookstore, $1,000.

This only includes a small portion of the losses. The Catholic Church was burned also. Idaho City has been the victim of two very calamitous catastrophes, just about two years apart. Not less than $4,000,000 has been destroyed in the fires of May 18, 1865, and May 17, 1867.

Gen. Sherman and the California Vigilance Committee.

From the Sacramento Union.

Major-Gen. USTICK found in the Adjutant-General's office the other day the original letter of Gen. SHERMAN accepting the appointment of Major-General of the Second Division of California militia during the vigilance excitement of 1856. It reads as follows:

BANKING-HOUSE OF LUCAS, TURNER & CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 13, 1856.

W. C. Kibbe, Adjutant and Quartermaster-General

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters of May 10, together with the commission of Major-General of the Second Division, California State Militia. I accept the same, and will cause you to be notified of the qualification prescribed on the back of the commission. Before I proceed to make any staff appointments, I would most respectfully ask to be furnished with a copy of the law regulating the organization and discipline of the militia of this State, with any other public documents that would enable me to act with due conformity with the laws and usages of my predecessors.

With much respect, your obedient servant,
W. T. SHERMAN.

This appointment was made by Gov. JOHNSON and accepted by SHERMAN a few days after JAMES KING of William was shot by CASEY, and it was expected by many that the Vigilance Committee would be suppressed. SHERMAN, however, soon tendered his resignation, without taking any decisive steps against the Committee. He was succeeded by VOLNEY E. HOWARD, but the Committee continued in existence until ready to voluntarily disband.

Death of a Bank President.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 13.

JOHN CLARK, the founder and President of the Citizens' National Bank, died this morning aged 80 years. He was one of the oldest and most substantial merchants and bankers of this city.

Court of Appeals—Calendar.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 13.

The day calendar of the Court of Appeals for June 14 is as follows: Nos. 20, 22, 23, 24, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 129½, 130, 131.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

Arrival of the Persia and the Cimbria at this Port.

The Royal Gathering at Paris—President Johnson and the Sovereigns of Europe.

Terrible Persecution of the Jews in Roumania.

Interesting Letter from Kossuth on Hungary and Austria.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. Lott, which sailed from Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 1st, and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 2d inst., arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning.

The Hamburg steamship *Cimbria*, Capt. N. Trautmann, which left Hamburg on the 2d of June at 6 o'clock A. M., passed Sandy Hook on the night of June 12, at 11 o'clock, making the passage (a distance of 3,491 miles) in ten days and seventeen hours direct from Hamburg, which is equal to nine days and seven hours from Southampton, and eight days and eleven hours from Queenstown. Her average speed was 326 miles per day.

The Cork *Examiner* says: "The trial of Patrick Joseph Condon and Dominick O'Mahony for treason-felony was concluded on the 30th. The prisoners were charged with being the Fenian Centres in Cork, and the principal witnesses against them were the informers Corydon and Massey. The chief ground of defence was that the informers were not corroborated by independent testimony, and a verdict of "Not guilty" was returned by the jury, after three-quarters of an hour's deliberation. A large number of the other prisoners were then arraigned, and pleaded guilty to offences under the Whiteboy Act. Sentences were deferred."

The Reform Bill continued to make progress in the House of Commons. All that portion regulating the franchise had been got through with, and the Committee was engaged upon the question of the redistribution of seats. The Boroughs of Lancaster, Yarmouth, Totnes and Reigate were totally disfranchised on account of the bribery and corruption that took place in them at the last election. The Government has received a crushing rebuke on the part of the Reform Bill which relates to the re-distribution of seats. Mr. Laing, on the 31st ult., moved an amendment on their scheme, to the effect that no borough with a population of less than 10,000 at the last census, shall return more than one member. There was a tolerably full house, no less than 485 members being present, and the majority against the Government amounted to the formidable number of 1.7. This vote will altogether disarrange the Government scheme for the re-distribution of seats; and how it will be received by them will form an exciting theme for some time to come.

At a meeting of the Council of the Reform League, Mr. Beales, the President, complained that he was placed in a position of some difficulty. All their friends on the Liberal side of the House were doing nothing but complimenting the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It looked as if they considered the Reform Bill the greatest boon that could be conferred on the country. The League, however, had yet a great deal to do, and he was not prepared to lower the banner of manhood suffrage. The League could also be useful in other matters. A resolution was adopted in favor of the League, earnestly pressing for the ballot, and that the Executive Council should carefully consider the redistribution of seats.

The *Daily News* says the Spanish Supreme Court of War and Marine has quashed the entire proceedings of the Cadiz Prize Court in the case of the *Tornado*. Lord Stanley must now insist on the restoration of the *Tornado*, with due indemnity.

The cattle plague continued a source of anxiety in England, and precautionary measures were being again strictly resorted to. During the week preceding the steamer's departure 84 cases were reported.

The London *Times* says that not only is the Sultan expected to visit London on leaving the French capital, but there is every probability that the Emperor Alexander of Russia will also be the guest of England.

The British Board of Trade returns continue to show a great contraction of trade compared with last year. The exports for April exhibit a falling off in value of £1,561,000, or about ten per cent. The reduction is divided among all the principal articles. It is observed, however, that much of the diminution in the general total is due to the decline in the price of cotton, since while in the shipments of cotton manufactures there has been a falling off of thirteen per cent. in value, there has been an increase of five per cent in quantity.

FRANCE.

The Royal Visits to Paris—President Johnson and the Sovereigns of Europe.

From the Opinion Nationale, May 28.

The King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Austria and the Sultan of Turkey, are expected to arrive shortly. It is also said that the Shah of Persia will very soon start for Paris. This last sovereign, above all, will excite a feeling of curiosity. As for the Sultan, his voyage is an event which cannot fail to cause a considerable amount of excitement in Turkey. We regret that in this Royal meeting *Queen Victoria nor the President of the United States will figure.* Queen Victoria would represent a nation which, after having been a long time our enemy, has become our most formidable rival in the arts of peace, and our most precious ally in all disputes which might interfere with the equilibrium of Europe and the progress of general liberty. As for the President of the United States, *we should like to have seen, in the midst of sovereigns of divine right, that ex-tailor* elected by the public voice, and called by a sad accident to replace in power a superior man, and who, having put an end to the civil war, and happily governed for four years one of the first peoples in the world, prepares to-day to enter into private life. *The plebeian simplicity of that curious figure would have formed an instructive contrast with the embroidered coats of sovereigns by the grace of God.* This representative, elected by a free people, would not have been out of place in the congress of sovereigns who, till only recently, were absolute proprietors of their people, *and whom the democratic current is little by little carrying toward undiscovered shores.* We do not know if the crowned guests of the Tuileries will be able, in the midst of all the courteous attentions of which they will be the object, to discern the sentiments which their presence will give rise to in the breast of the non-official portion of the French population. To speak frankly, we doubt it very much. But if, by a particular intuition, they are able to read the public mind, we think that the Emperor of Austria will easily recognize how the dispositions of France are modified toward an ancient adversary, and how much it is desired here that, in doing justice more and more, as he has already done, to the liberal wants of the various populations which compose the Empire of Austria, he will be successful in grouping them into a powerful Confederation, which all the world acknowledges necessary for the equilibrium of Europe. His Majesty the King of Prussia may convince himself that, although France has seen without displeasure the aggrandizement so rapid of Prussia, certain apprehensions have nevertheless been excited in France by the military and overbearing measures of his Government, and by the disrespect and outrage of the wishes of the populations. He will also see that a coldness has arisen between the two peoples, the alliance of which, like that of England, would be the surest guarantee for the peace of Europe. With regard to the Emperor of Russia, God forbid that we should say unpleasant things of a great Sovereign who is to be our host, but it is impossible to dissimulate that the most serious dangers that Europe may meet with come from this side. The spirit of aggrandizement which fills a young nation more than half barbarous; that refined civilization of the high classes, bent before the will of one man, and which levels them to the rank of a blind plebeian, the passive instrument of an all-powerful chief; those ardent desires of coveting, of which the East is the object; those barbarous means by which the Muscovite domination is maintained in Poland—all form a barrier between Russia and us, which time and the progress of liberty alone can do away with. However, the moment is coming, not to forget the differences and dangers of contemporaneous politics, but to leave them in the back ground for a few days, and to show to our hosts, from the king to the workman, only our dispositions of sociability, courtesy and hospitality.

Military Affairs—The Chassepot Rifle.

Paris (May 29) Correspondence of the London Herald.

I think there can be no doubt for the present year at least all chance of a war may be considered as over. The interval will be turned to account by Marshal Niel for the purpose of reorganizing the army on what he considers a proper footing—that is to say, training the men and the reserves very highly, accumulating stores in the arsenals, putting the fortresses in a proper state of defence, and providing the infantry with a breech-loader and training them in its use. The War Office is liable to change its mind, therefore the decision may not be final; but for the present it has been decided not to arm the whole of the army with the Chassepot firelock. It is to be reserved for the Chasseur battalions, for the Imperial Guard, for the Zouaves, and one or two corps to which it has already been distributed. But the bulk of the infantry is to have the musket at present in use transformed into a breech-loader on Snider's plan, which has many advantages besides that of economy to recommend it. The cartridge may be easily manufactured by the men themselves in an emergency, whilst the Chassepot cartridge requires to pass through twenty different hands before it receives the finishing touch. The great advantage of the Chassepot musket is in its lightness and shortness—no small advantage, considering the average strength and stature of French linesmen. The reduction of the standard height to 1 metre 54 (5 feet 2-5ths of an inch English measure) will introduce into the ranks men actually no taller than the old musket, and who would find it difficult to draw the ramrod standing on tiptoe, if it were not converted into a breech-loader. The Chassepot, moreover, is light and handy, and does not kick, whereas after firing 30 or 40 rounds with the old musket, a man's shoulder is black and blue. I do not know how far its conversion on the Snider plan will modify this kicking propensity. The only practical advantage of a musket with a heavy recoil is, that it compels the men, when under fire, to shoulder properly before they discharge their weapon, which they would be pretty sure not to do with a musket that made shooting a pleasure.

The Relations Between France and Prussia—A Plea for Common Sense and Moderation.

From the Correspondence de Berlin.

After Luxemburg Mayence, after Mayence Rastadt, *en attendant* Coblentz and Cologne—all the German fortifications, trouble the repose of the French journalists, who are dreaming of nothing but evacuation and dismantlement. To manufacture fresh causes of offence, to imagine all sorts of dangers, to awaken the half-extinguished spirit of public discontent, to take the pretext of an honorable sacrifice to create already further demands, and thus to prepare a choice of disputes ready for the day when the French armaments shall be completed—such are the arts of peace which they practice on the other side of the Rhine. They have not yet touched on the military treaties in virtue of which Prussia occupies one of the fortifications on the Rhine, but they will no doubt shortly come to that subject. It is a tradition, in fact, of the old European policy—kept up with other principles of the same period by the treaties of Vienna—that Germany ought to render an account of all she creates or transforms at home without having any right herself to meddle with what takes place abroad. Thus a nation of 40 millions of souls, which does not cede to any one the foremost place in the progress of civilization, which possesses an army whose bravery, devotedness, organization, and tactics have no fear of comparison, cannot dispose of herself as she likes, cannot put an end to her divisions and ground her power on the union of her own forces, without a neighbor ever ready to take offence, thinking himself ousted out of his rights, and diminished by that aggrandisement. Germany, then, owes to her neighbor a compensation for all interior progress which she makes; each of her national conquests will cost her a province, and she will only be permitted to become strong on the condition of weakening herself! What would the French press say if the Prussian journals took it into their heads to pretend that Metz and Strasburg endanger the safety of Germany?—if they jealously took pains to count the cannons of those fortifications, and the regiments by which one day or another their garrisons are reinforced? And what an outcry they would make if Germany tried to gain over the foreign alliances of France, and pretended to see all kinds of menaces and dangers! The national sentiment of Germany might thus justly feel irritated by the strange pretensions which certain French journals affect, but the systematic hostility of those points is negatived by the friendly and conciliatory policy of the Imperial Government, and by the pacific disposition of the immense majority of the French people. A few days more and the pacification will be complete on both sides of the Rhine, and the journalists who remain behind in the war-camp will be like those people who keep their umbrellas open after the rain. Already we see one of the most influential organs of the French Press, the *Journal des Debats*, return to the sentiments of sympathy and justice toward the German nation. It lately opposed to the ridiculous phantom of military dictatorship, evoked by the French Democrats, the progress of constitutional liberty which everywhere in Germany assures the sovereignty of the people. To-day it shows the union of the German States as a work of progress of our times, which ought no more to disturb the equanimity of France than that Germany should take offence at the powerful French unity. This is the real language of the friends of peace, which worthily responds to modern ideas, and in which we recognize the natural generosity and liberality of French public spirit.

The Prince Imperial at a Review of Marksmen.

Paris (May 30) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Prince Imperial, as Honorary President of the Company of the Marksmen of the Vosges, passed the men in review yesterday morning at 11, on the ground forming the plateau of the Trocadéro. The Emperor, who was expected, did not appear, having decided to allow the Prince the pleasure of acting by himself. The three companies of the Vosges Battalion were drawn up in line. At their head was M. Bourgeois, formerly Captain of the Eighty-second, who had lost a leg at Sebastopol. The Prince was in an open carriage drawn by a pair of horses, having at his left Gen. Frossard, his governor, and opposite to him M. Monnier, his preceptor, and the aid-de-camp on duty. The young Prince wore a small kepi, surmounted by the plume of the Free Marksmen. A considerable crowd occupied the avenues by which it was known that the Prince would arrive, and as soon as the carriage was seen warm acclamations were raised by the spectators. The carriage passed at a foot pace along the line, and then halted opposite the centre, when the chiefs of the two battalions, together with the officers, conducted by the Prefect of the Vosges, advanced to present to the Prince the costume, with a handsome carbine, provided with a sabre-poniard. The weapon bears this inscription: "*Les Franc-Tireurs des Vosges à S. A. le Prince Impérial, leur Président d'honneur.*" During the presentation the bugles of the two battalions played alternately. The filing off then took place, in platoons, at regulation distance. The Prince before leaving the ground invited the marksmen to partake of a breakfast prepared for them in the buffet of Rouzé, at the Exhibition. The invitation was gladly accepted.

English Pickpockets at the Paris Exhibition.

Paris (May 30) Correspondence of the London Herald.

A French gentleman was at the Exhibition a few days ago, when he was suddenly tapped on the shoulder by a detective, and requested to accompany him to the office of the Commissaire de Police, where he was charged with being a pickpocket. The gentleman stoutly protested his innocence, and gave his name and address; but, unfortunately, on being searched a number of watches, chains and purses were found in his pockets. Here seemed to be proof positive; but how came they there? That was the question. However, fortunately for the gentleman, the acute detective managed to solve the mystery. It appeared that he had that morning bought a new hat, which he was assured by the hatter was the last new English fashion, for an English "milord" had had a dozen of them made expressly. *Ces Anglais sont si bizarres.* The detective at once guessed that this "milord" must be no other than the chief of a band of pickpockets, who had these hats made for his comrades in order to distinguish them in a crowd. "I see it all," said the detective, "one of these light-fingered gentry has mistaken you for their comrade, and, being in danger, has passed, according to their habit, the jewels and purses into your coat pocket." The detective was right, for on the next day the whole of the gang was captured at the Exhibition, the hat having offered a clue to their detection.

ROUMANIA.

Terrible Persecution of Jewish Inhabitants—The Emperor of France Interferes on Their Behalf.

Paris (May 31) Correspondence of the London Times.

M. Bratiano, Minister of the Interior of Roumania, and the present persecutor of the Jews of Moldavia, was, and probably still professes to be, a Liberal of the first water. He had studied law in the schools of Paris, and contributed various articles to the Republican *National* and *Revue Indépendante*, under the signature "Regnault." He fought on the barricades of February, 1848, for liberty, equality and fraternity; and after having contributed as much as he could to the overthrow of the Orleans Government, he returned with his experience to his native country. He then became a member of the Revolutionary Committee, and was sent to Transylvania and Hungary to offer the aid of the Rouman Liberals to the Magyar movement. He then formed part of the commission sent to Constantinople to present the new Rouman Constitution to the Sultan. After the entry of the Russians into the Principalities he fled to Transylvania, and then proceeded to London. He made acquaintance with leading Liberals, and succeeded in having the grievances of his oppressed countrymen brought before Parliament. He was allowed to return to Wallachia, together with other patriots exiled in 1848. He was named member of the Divan *ad hoc*, and in this character drew up a memorandum explanatory of the resolutions adopted by it, and came to Paris to defend them before the Congress. One of the first things which this ultra-Liberal does when he gets into power is to prove the sincerity of his Liberalism by his conduct towards the unoffending Jewish population of Moldavia.

When the intelligence of these atrocities reached Paris three or four days ago by telegraph it was not believed. It was not believed, because it was thought impossible that the Roumans, who have clamored so long and so loudly against the oppression to which they were subjected by the Turks, would, in turn, when they had gained their independence, become the persecutors of others, for no other reason, apparently, than that they were of a different persuasion; and it was disbelieved that a Minister who had signalized himself as the defender in other countries of liberty, equality and fraternity would the moment he got into the Government become a tyrant and a persecutor. All doubt, however, is removed for M. Cremieux, member of the Provisional Government in 1848, himself a Jew, has received a dispatch from the Jewish community of Jassy to the following effect:

"The Minister of the Interior, Bratiano, interpreting falsely, in a circular addressed to the Prefects, laws and regulations which had long become obsolete, and which were actually repealed by the Constitution and the new Civil Code, orders that the whole of our co-religionists shall be instantly expelled from the farms, lodging-houses, and *cabarets* of the villages, to the contempt of public and private rights; and he annuls at one stroke of the pen the contracts which the Government has concluded in respect of the domains of the State, as well as of private persons, with the Jewish farmers. The same Minister has signalized his arrival at Jassy by an ordinance still more barbarous; he has ordered the police to make a sweep of all Jews as rogues and vagabonds; and the police, before the eyes of the said Minister, have gathered together crowds of Jews in the streets, without any power of law, without distinction of age or condition, and, with unprecedented brutality, put them in irons and transported them beyond the Danube. This sad spectacle, accompanied on the one hand by the jeers and laughter of the populace, and on the other by the screams of distress from the women and children of our unfortunate co-religionists, is repeated every instant in the streets of Jassay, and becomes day after day more menacing. With such a persecution ordered by the Minister Bratiano, and encouraged by certain party leaders who excite the fanaticism of the populace, we are threatened with a general massacre. We implore your protection, and we supplicate you to interfere in our behalf by all the means you deem proper to rescue your wretched coreligionists of Jassay from the fate which is hanging over them. This dispatch will be sent to you from Sereth, for it is not possible to send it direct from Jassy."

M. Cremieux being absent from Paris, this appeal was transmitted to the Vice-President of the Universal Jewish Alliance. The Committee of the Alliance met the next day in the chambers of M. Cremieux, and it was resolved that two members should wait on the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Minister expressed his sympathy with the persecuted Jews of Moldavia, and, without delay, sent instructions to the French Consul-General at Bucharest. Soon after M. Cremieux received another dispatch, thus worded:

"Since our last telegram matters are become worse. In all the streets nothing is heard but the shrieks of the women and the weeping of the children of the banished Jews. We continue to be hunted down on all sides. The aged and the sick are bound in chains and dragged to some unknown destination. All our prayers for the protection of the laws are rejected by the authorities. We are declared to be outlaws. The mob are encouraged to exterminate us. It is only by means of prompt and efficacious succor that we can be saved from a frightful fate. Our eyes are turned to you, our illustrious co-religionists. Save, save your wretched brethren of Moldavia!"

On the receipt of this second dispatch, M. Cremieux decided on demanding an audience of the Emperor Napoleon. The audience was at once granted. M. Cremieux found His Majesty already informed of the details of what had passed at Jassay, and expressing in no measured terms his astonishment and indignation, and M. Cremieux asked for his personal intervention. The following is M. Cremieux's account of what passed at the interview:

"'This moment,' the Emperor said, 'I will write by telegraph to Prince Charles, as I intended to do this very day. To tolerate such persecution would be to place one's self under the ban of Europe.'

I observed, "Prince Charles is animated by the most liberal intentions. He declared to me that he should consider it a point of honor to proclaim civil equality in favor of the Jews of his State; and he gave out of his own purse a large sum for the rebuilding of the synagogue, which was demolished during last year's troubles. The man who deserves to be put under the ban of nations is this Minister Bratiano, who calls himself a Liberal and a Democrat; and public indignation will exact from him an account for this barbarity."

The Emperor then asked me what could be the cause of an event so incredible.

I answered, "Sire, there are many interests which serve as the pretext for troubles in Roumania. What I can assure your Majesty is that the Rouman people did not know some years ago what religious hatreds were. In 1848 the equality of all forms of worship was recognized unanimously.

"I promise you," said the Emperor, "immediate intervention."

"Sire, the Convention of 1858, guaranteed by the great Powers, secures to Moldavians and Wallachians of all creeds the same civil rights, the same right of admission to all civil and military functions. Who, then, can deprive the Roman Jews of their rights? It is true that in these great treaties Christian populations only are cared for, and on them are conferred all political rights. It is to be hoped, however, that people will see the necessity of placing the professors of all creeds on the same level. The English House of Commons, on the interpellation of Mr. Goldsmid, has taken much interest in the Jews of Servia, who were treated as Pariahs in spite of conventions; and Lord Stanley, after giving them public proofs of the sympathy of his Government, sent pressing instructions to his agents abroad and the Ambassador at Constantinople, when the Prince of Servia was instructed to inform him that England gave its support to the oppressed Christians, but that the Christians must take care not to oppress the Jews."

The Emperor said: "This oppression cannot be tolerated nor understood, and I shall tell the Prince so."

"And I, Sire, shall transmit to my unfortunate coreligionists of Roumania the kind words your Majesty has spoken. They will be their consolation and their hope. And if the Emperor causes his opinion, and the blame with which he stigmatizes those barbarities, worthy only of the Middle Ages, to be made public, they will be stopped, and reparation made. I shall address myself to the Press. I know we shall have all its sympathies, and that the general voice will be raised against this odious persecution ordered by the Minister of a Constitutional Government."

The Emperor added: "My sympathies are for those who suffer under calamities so great."

The Jewish Alliance of Paris at once addressed the English Government, through Mr. Francis H. Goldsmid, and the other Governments of Europe; and there is no doubt they will interfere on behalf of the democratic M. Bratiano's victims.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Case of Prioleau vs. The United States.

London Times Law Report of May 31.

This case came before the Court upon exceptions to the answer put in by the defendants, the United States of America, to the cross bill of Messrs. Trenholm & Co., which was filed for the purpose of obtaining discovery in aid of their defence to the original bill of the United States.

The proceedings in these suits have been on so many occasions reported in the *Times* that it will be sufficient to state that the original bill was filed by the United States for the purpose of recovering certain bales of cotton consigned during the late rebellion or war of secession to the defendants, Messrs. Prioleau and others, carrying on business under the firm of Fraser, Trenholm & Co., as agents in this country for the "pretended Government under the style of the Government of the Confederate States, which assumed the administration of public affairs in part of the dominion of the United States." The bill, after stating that the rebellion was at end, alleged that the "association, or so-called Confederate Government had been dissolved, and had ceased to exist, and that the several persons who had formed themselves into the so-pretended Government, and on whose account the cotton was shipped, had submitted to the authority of the Government of the United States, and had expressly ceded" to them all the joint or public property of the pretended Confederate Government, including the cotton in question; that such persons did not claim to be entitled to or interested in the cotton, and were not necessary parties, and that the title of the United States to the cotton was complete, independently of such cession, and was a title paramount thereto. In their answer to the original bill Messrs. Fraser & Co. insisted that the United States Government, in claiming the cotton as State property of the dissolved *de facto* Confederate Government, could only take it subject to all rights and liabilities created in respect of it by the Confederate Government, to whom the United States had succeeded; and also that, as this particular cotton had been shipped from the State of Texas, it now (according to the law of that State, and of the other separate sovereign States) belonged, as *bona vacantia*, not to the Federal Union, but to the particular State. They had filed a cross bill against the United States and President Johnson for the purpose of obtaining discovery in aid of their defence, and their interrogatories were directed to the footing on which the Confederate Government were regarded by the United States with a view to obtaining an admission for the purposes of the suit that such Confederate Government was a *de facto* Government, and not a mere band of pirates or fillibusters. Interrogatories were also directed to the state of the law of the United States as to *bona vacantia*, whether property in that condition did not belong to the particular State in which it was found and not to the Federal Union; and again, whether money or property contributed by inhabitants of the sovereign States forming the Federal Union for any purpose, legal or illegal, vested in such Union.

The United States had filed a long and elaborate answer, of which it will be sufficient to state that the plaintiffs in the cross suit (Fraser & Co.) had excepted to it as insufficient on the ground that the United States had not answered to the interrogatories—(1,) as to whether there was any law of the United States, by which money or property contributed by individuals as inhabitants of any of the Sovereign States forming the Federal Union for any purpose, legal or illegal, vested in such Federal Union; (2,) as to the law of each of the separate sovereign States, and particularly of Texas, relating to *bona vacantia*; and (3) whether the United States claimed the cotton as being the successors of the Confederate Government, and as to the position of such Confederate Government, whether it was regarded by the United States as a *de facto* Government exercising authority over the State of Texas. The fourth exception was similar in effect to the first.

Mr. W. M. James, Q. C., Mr. Kay, Q. C., Mr. Chas. Hall and Mr. J. P. Benjamin, for the plaintiffs in the cross suit, appeared in support of the exceptions; Sir R. Palmer, Q. C., Mr. Giffard, Q. C., Mr. Druce, Q. C., and Mr. Wickens, on behalf of the United States, opposed the exceptions.

The Vice-Chancellor said that the first and fourth exceptions, by which the United States were required to state their laws, which formed part of their case, must be overruled, as the party interrogating, although entitled to obtain information from his opponent as to his own title, could not compel a discovery of that which related to the opponent's title. The third exception stood upon a different footing, and must be allowed. It was of the utmost importance to the plaintiffs in the cross suit that they should know whether the persons from whom they had acquired the cotton in question were regarded by the United States as a body of men who had violently and by force of arms exacted contributions and seized upon property, which they employed against the United States, or whether there was a *de facto* Government by which these acts of authority were exercised in the Southern States. The distinction was most important, and might be illustrated by a comparison between a fitful, sporadic movement of anarchy, such as Jack Cade's rebellion, on the one hand, and the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell on the other. The United States had not answered this interrogatory, and especially that portion of it which related to the relations between the alleged Confederate Government and the State of Texas. This was a most important point for the plaintiffs (in the cross suit) to obtain information upon, as it most materially affected their position in respect of the cotton claimed in the original suit. He might add that the United States, in stating that "of their (State of Texas) pretended quality as a Government this Court has no lawful power to take judicial cognizance, nor can it, according to the established laws of England, enter into any inquiry of facts, regarding the same, had framed their answer in a mistake of the law, as this Court not only might but must take judicial cognizance for the purposes of this suit of whether the Confederate Government was or was not a *de facto* Government. The third exception would, therefore, be allowed. If the second exception had stood alone he should not have been disposed to have allowed it, although the answer omitted all reference to the State of Texas as to the law relating to *bona vacantia*. Such a special inquiry required a special answer, and under the circumstances, however, the exception would be allowed. The result, therefore, was that the first and fourth exceptions were overruled, and the second and third allowed.

Royal Munificence.

A correspondent of the *Western Morning News* writes:—"The Queen is about to perform an act of great munificence. During the five years that she has remained in retirement she has necessarily accumulated a large portion of her privy purse allowance, which under happier circumstances would have been spent in royal hospitality both to her own subjects and to foreign princes. Her Majesty has resolved to give no less a sum than half a million sterling for the erection of a convalescent hospital. The matter hitherto has been kept very quiet, but I have reason to believe that the money has been already made over to trustees, and the royal bounty will, before long, be made known officially. The new institution will be built more especially in connection with St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and the Treasurer and other officials of that renowned charity will be among the trustees. It is proposed to spend about £200,000 in purchasing the site and erecting the building, and to keep the remainder of the sum in hand for the present. Of course, the Convalescent Hospital will be built at a considerable distance from London, so as to give the inmates the advantage of pure air. The Queen is said to have been moved to this act of benevolence by the noble example of Mr. Peabody. It is possible that a recent action on the part of the Empress of the French may also have been an inducing motive. Her Majesty has lately given up a beautiful chateau near Lyons for a purpose similar to that which Queen Victoria is now promoting."

The Princess of Wales.

The British *Medical Journal* of June 1, says: "During the week Her Royal Highness has been allowed to sit up in a chair; and very early in the ensuing week the necessary changes in the 'splints' now in use will be made, so as to allow the Princess more freedom. The joint affected is rapidly losing all tenderness and recovering its natural shape. The progress of the Princess during the week has been entirely satisfactory.

ITALY.

The Pope and the Italian Brigands.

Eighty landholders and farmers of the wealthy class have drawn up a petition to the Pope for better protection against the outrages of brigands in the country. The address was presented to His Holiness by four of their number a few days ago, Signor Giansanti being the principal spokesman. The Pope disapproved the idea of any force being established having the character of a national guard, and was so offended at the freedom with which Signor Giansanti protested against the condition of the country, that His Holiness reminded him that the Castle of St. Angelo had been restored by the French, and that there would be a room in it ready to receive him, if he continued speaking in the same strain. Most of the extensive farms in the Campagna around Rome belong to the Roman Princes or to religious corporations, who let them to the *mercanti di Campagna* at rents which have generally been trebled during the last twenty or thirty years. The deputation were charged to represent to his Holiness that if the farmers were not better protected, they would not be able to meet their engagements, and must protest against being held liable to fulfill the condition of their leases.

Singular Trial at Florence.

The Supreme Criminal Court of Florence has recently been engaged with a trial which will always remain one of the *causes célèbres* of Italian jurisprudence. The accused was the Chevalier Orazio Buggiani, a person moving in the best society of Florence, and whose sudden arrest in the month of last September came like a thunder-clap on the upper ten hundred of the city. He was arrested under the following circumstances: Several threatening letters had been addressed for some time previously to the various parties, menacing them with alarming consequences if they did not deposit this or that sum of money in some specified place. One of these letters demanded that 1,000fr. should be deposited on a given night in the fountain on the square of the Santissima Annunziata. The person who received this letter took it to the Police, and on the night in question Police agents were placed in ambush at different parts of the square to wait and secure the expected criminal. About 11 o'clock a man was observed to enter and walk up and down the square. He was almost immediately accosted by two other men, who, however, immediately left him. He continued walking up and down alone; at last he drew near to the fountain. Before he had crossed the railings of the fountain, according to one deponent; after he had done so, according to another; while in the act of doing so, according to a third—in any case before he had touched the bag of sand deposited by the Police at the spot mentioned in the letter—the eight policemen rushed forth from different corners of the square and secured him. To their great astonishment they found that their prey was no less a person than the Chevalier Orazio Buggiani, son of one of the oldest and most respectable merchants in Florence, connected by marriage with its most aristocratic families, the heir to some of the finest house property in the city, the owner of a small but very select and valuable picture gallery, and a gentleman against whom, during his whole previous life, and he is now fifty years, not a single whisper had ever been breathed as regards his pecuniary means or dealings. After a long trial the accused was acquitted.

HUNGARY.

Interesting Letter of Kossuth to Deak—He Denounces the Union of Hungary with Austria.

The Pesth newspapers of May 26 publish a long letter from Louis Kossuth to Franz Deak, in which the arrangements with the Austrian Government are bitterly condemned. We give the main portions of the letter:

Paris, May 22, 1867.

My Friend: Permit me to address thee in the name of those recollections of the past which have been kept holy by me throughout the sufferings of long exile, under the weight of patriotic grief and family affliction. Not only did we profess the same principles, but we were also friends in the noblest sense of the word during the brightest period of our manhood, when we strode along the path of patriotic duty.

We stood united, guardians of the nation's rights, on the eve of the 1848 crisis, when we, as Ministerial colleagues, plainly demanded from the Vienna Court and the Vienna Government that "the legal independence and freedom of our fatherland should be recognized and guaranteed in every respect, comprising the substantial and independent administration of our finance and army system, free from any foreign interference whatever."

At the same time, and as a consequence of this righteous demand, we declared to the Vienna Government that, unanimously with the whole nation, we had come to the unalterable resolution not to yield at any price even a hair's breadth of the independence belonging to the Hungarian nation, to meet friendly alliance with equal friendship, and enmity with just reprisals.

The moment soon arrived when we were put to the proof whether we should, by just retaliation, carry out a purpose by us declared to be unalterable, or whether we should unresistingly accept the death-blow which absolutism leveled at our national and political existence.

Thou, because thou didst not trust in the strength of our nation, didst decide to draw back.

I stood in the ranks of those who, trusting in God, our right and ourselves, responded to the attack of the enemy by justified reprisals, as we together had announced our intention of doing in the name of the nation.

It is no inglorious page which the results of this the resolve of the Hungarian nation have intercalated in the book of history. And although treachery, aided by the force of unrighteous arms wielded by a foreign Power, succeeded in shaking our nation's confidence in itself, and, through that very undermining of her self-trust, in paralyzing her arm, yet the world greeted with admiration the chivalrous courage evinced in the defence of her rights, and paid a tribute of sympathy to the undeserved shipwreck; and the gigantic manifestation of our nation's vitality (which a little more endurance would have enabled to triumph) bore at least this fruit—that as well the Powers in their politics as the peoples in their feelings, began to estimate the Hungarian nation, even after its subjugation, as one of those consistent, vigorous factors of which account can and must be taken in the progress of European history, and to which the logic of history assigns a future, if it (the nation) does not with suicidal hand expunge itself from the list of independent factors.

The accomplishment of this, my friend, was a great benefit, to resign which would be a sin. And the nation which was capable, under such circumstances, of attaining such a position, deserves at least that its leaders in the work of defending its independence and realizing its rights should not doubt its strength.

As, then, at the moment of that dread crisis, our paths diverged from one another, so have they remained estranged throughout eighteen long years until the present day.

To my lot fell homeless wanderings. To thine a leadership, hedged in by the worship of the nation, and the confidence of a majority of heterogeneous elements. But with this leadership came upon thee a heritage of great duties and a tremendous responsibility.

The starting points and directions of our parted paths are different from, I may almost say opposed to, one another.

Nevertheless, thou canst not say that I have stood in thy way; thou canst not say that I have endeavored to create obstacles, or to disturb thy calculations.

Yet I am a patriot; the fate of my nation is close to my heart, and by aid of this interest, of this duty, I have watched unceasingly the civic efficiency, often hoping, often troubled, always with attention, but I spoke not a word.

Now I speak, and speak to thee, and publicly, for I see, and see with the eye of a judgment tranquillized by the weight of years and sufferings, that our nation is being thrust down the slippery declivity of Right-Renunciation into danger, into worse than danger—into death.

The present arrangement, Kossuth declares, is identical with the *ultimatum* presented by Jellachich when he invaded Hungary in 1848, which was refused by the Hungarian Ministry in which at that time Deak himself and the present Minister of worship, Baron Eotvos, were the colleagues of Kossuth. After bitterly complaining of the sacrifice about to be made by the revision of the laws of 1848, the letter continues:

In fact, the bills brought forward by the Ministry are so completely in contradiction to the requirements of Hungary's political existence, they clash so utterly with the political tendencies to which our nation has held fast throughout four centuries and a half of joy and sorrow; they offer such a contrast to the age in which we live, its tendencies, and the whispering of European conjunctures; they are so dangerous in their character, and so devoid of motive, whether necessity or the position of the Austrian reigning house, that one cannot sufficiently wonder how a Ministry could be found which would dare to undertake the responsibility of ventilating them, did not everything tend to testify that they feel themselves sure of the coöperation, and, through that, of the support of a majority in the Diet.

Contemporaneously and by degrees falls the veil from the face of the secrets of the Vienna negotiations. Everything is, so it seems, already settled, and the Parliament only summoned in order to enregister the *fait accompli*.

I, however, recognize in this *fait accompli* the death of the nation, and because I recognize this I feel it to be my duty to break my silence, not in contention, but in the name of God, of the fatherland, and of posterity, to appeal passionately to thee! Look around thee with a lofty, statesmanlike glance, and weigh the eternal consequences to which thou leadest thy fatherland, which shall live when our bones have long crumbled into dust; that fatherland in which we are sworn to love, not only the fleeting moment of the present, but also the unchangeable past and the approaching future!

Do not lead the nation to a station from which she can never more become mistress of her future.

I am become gray in the school of suffering—rich in experience—under the pressure of years, under grief and despondency. No personal interest, no bitterness, no spurring of ambition to play a great part, speaks through my voice. I myself have nothing to expect, nothing to wish, either from life or from the nation. But in my breast lives with youthful energy, and will until my death live, the sense of duty toward my fatherland. This sense of duty compelled me to this discourse. Forgive it for the source from which it sprang! If I may not carry to my grave the satisfaction of success, let me at least take with me thither a hope for the future of my country! Lead her not to such sacrifices as may rob me even of this last hope!

I know that Cassandra's *rôle* was an unthankful one. Weigh thou, however, the remembrance that *Cassandra* was right! LOUIS KOSSUTH.

CANDIA.

An Episode of the Cretan Insurrection.

A correspondent writes from Smyrna, on May 18, as follows: On the 19th inst. the Turkish schooner *Pendi Zeher*, Capt. Ahmed Mahamoudoglou, arrived here from Candia, (Heraclion,) in Crete. Among the cargo were five large bells consigned to a Jew named Moses Salari, and having a *teskeré* in due form from the Turkish Custom-House of Candia. As soon as the bells were landed, the Jew set about finding a purchaser, and stated that the bells were part produce of the pillage of certain Cretan churches and monasteries by the Turkish troops, and that they had been publicly sold in the market-place of Candia, with other ecclesiastical objects, such as silver lamps and candelabra, priests' vestments, and the like. As soon as this became known here among the populace, an angry crowd assembled to debate what should be done to put a stop to what they looked upon as a profanation. After a short colloquy, they proceeded *en masse* to the Governor, the Archbishop, and the Consuls, insisting that the local authorities should put an end to the scandal. The result of this demonstration has been that the bells have been sequestrated at the Custom-House. The Russian Consul appears to take a keen interest in the matter.

EGYPT.

Interesting Discovery of Ancient Treasure.

The *Nil* of Alexandria observes: "Everyone is talking for the last few days about a treasure found in the Province of Fayoam. The story goes that an old resident of the Province waited lately in a mysterious manner upon His Highness, and asked permission to make a search for the garden of an ancient Coptic convent, now abandoned, with the view of discovering a treasure which old manuscripts described as being buried in a certain spot. The Viceroy granted the necessary permission, allowing the applicant to retain a third of what he might discover. The researches commenced, and are said to have speedily brought to light a treasure consisting partly of ingots and partly of very ancient gold pieces rather larger than Napoleons, of a total value represented as about fifty millions of francs. The discovery having been telegraphed to Ras-el-Tin, the Viceroy left to investigate the matter in person. Can it be the cash-box of Amenopolis XXXVII., which that monarch lost on a journey, according to inscriptions on the obelisk of Luxor?"

HAVANA.

The Slave Trade—Return of Admiral Chaion from Carthagena—The Cuyler Affair Unsettled—New Counterfeits on the Spanish Bank—The Mexican Men-of-war.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Saturday, June 8, 1867.

From time to time we hear of rumors concerning the landing of a cargo of slaves at some place in the island, and often the names of well-known persons are given in connection with the affair, they being generally some of those who in former years amassed an immense capital in a very few years by merely risking a few thousand dollars, and in some instances their persons. These parties have not yet been able to lay aside their predilection for a little speculation in ebony, and have only been deterred from indulging by the fears of a lengthy residence in prison, as slave-traders have not received any encouragement from the superior officers of the Government since the advent of Dulce as Captain-General. The merciless prosecution of those known to be engaged in the negro traffic drew on him the hatred of a very large and influential portion of our citizens, who exercised considerable influence in all circles, either through their position or wealth—some of them owning three and four large plantations, and from 500 to 2,000 slaves, purchased entirely with money gained by the traffic in human beings and reducing freemen to Slavery. They could pursue their calling with impunity, as their best friends and assistants were those whose duty it was to suppress this traffic and bring the offenders to justice; but the power of gold exercised its influence, and the laws of humanity and their country were unheeded in their thirst for gold. There were some who could not be bribed, and their rectitude most always proved their ruin. The slave-dealing clique marked him as an enemy, one who had to be removed from his position, and either by lying to his superiors or goading the unfortunate victim, whose only crime was incorruptibility, they soon succeeded in replacing the obnoxious individual by a more pliant tool. Of late very little was heard about slavers, although the newsmongers fabricated a sensational item occasionally, which, however, generally proved to be untrue. Some two weeks ago your correspondent was informed that a cargo of several hundred had been landed at the Island of Pines, and that the owner of the expedition was a gentleman well-known in this city and in the United States, owning large properties in the Island of Pines. I forbore mentioning this, as I could not obtain any substantial information on the subject; but it seems as if such had really been the case, as otherwise I cannot account for the Proclamation of the Captain-General, which appeared in the official Gazette of the day, which proves that Gen. Manzano is in bitter earnest, and intends to kill this nefarious traffic at once and forever. I have known for a long time that several wealthy scoundrels have sounded His Excellency, either in person or by deputy, to find out whether he would permit the introduction of slaves, but Gen. Manzano is a true gentleman and of unblemished honor, and when these inhuman and brutal *gentlemen*, as they style themselves, found out that the General could not be coaxed or bullied into acquiescence to their plans, they commenced talking about him in a very indecorous and cowardly manner, fully vindicating their claims to be considered as beyond the respect of the very lowest of mankind. Like all malefactors, they hate and fear those whose duty it is to administer the laws, and Gen. Manzano's proclamation has made them quake with the fear of a guilty conscience. All these parties are well known to the Government and the public, and the tone of the proclamation, which I translate, shows that Gen. Manzano understands the matter thoroughly in all its phases, and hits them off in a masterly manner. Here it is:

Supreme Government of the Island of Cuba, Don Joaquin del Manzano, Captain-General of the Island:

When I assumed the government of the island in November last, I made known my intention to prosecute with a strong hand the traffic in negroes, (bosales,) which is shocking to moral precepts and the interests of the country; and when we ought to believe that nobody was thinking in such repulsive undertakings against the laws, reason and humanity, the country will learn with horror that there are still men—fortunately but few—who have such poor ideas of honor, delicacy and patriotism as to attempt again to engage in this criminal traffic, disturbing the peace of the country, and without any scruples about the troubles which might arise by this violation of international laws, and the insecurity which they may produce among a portion of the properties of this island.

After making a number of remarks in relation to those who are, or intend, to engage in the business and giving the employes a little shaking up, he publishes the following order:

Art. 1. The Governors or Lieutenant-Governors will inform me, as soon as they learn of the intended landing of a cargo of slaves by the signs which generally precede it, who the persons are that are suspected in the business and immediately send them to Havana to be disposed of by me, to fix them their residence at such points as may be convenient or banish them from the island according to their antecedents or circumstances. At the same time you will inform me whether any official or public functionary has been aware of this and not given timely information, so as to deprive him immediately of his position, and also inform the Admiral and myself if any vessel has any connection with slaves, by giving them information, acting as lighters and otherwise.

2. In case a cargo of slaves should be landed, all the officials and public functionaries of the district where the landing took place, or through which the negroes passed, whether they belong to the civil or military establishment, without regard to rank or service, will immediately be dismissed, without relieving them of the responsibility of the process which will be formed against them.

3. The owners or chief employes, in the owner's absence, of the plantations where the negroes may be carried to or where shelter has been granted them, will immediately be sent to the capital, and placed at my disposition, when I shall assign them their prison outside of the limits of the island, besides being tried for the offence.

4. All employes who give information will be exempt from responsibility.

5. Any person found on a plantation where negroes have passed, and not living in the place, will be considered as an accomplice, and will be sent here, to be judged accordingly.

6. Even if the cargo of slaves should not be landed, as soon as the necessary information has been received who are the authors and principal assistants of the crime, they will be expelled from the island for having intended to ridicule the laws, evade the vigilance of the authorities, and causing trouble and alarm in the different districts, giving cause to employ these extraordinary measures.

JOAQUIN DEL MANZANO.

Havana, June 6, 1867.

This order will undoubtedly suffice to deter even the most hardened and avaricious slaver from exercising his inclinations, especially as the receivers are to be punished so severely. The Captain-General struck the right cord when he threatens them with banishment, as nearly all would merely regard a residence in prison as a very good joke, but banishment from the island is the most severe punishment that could be named.

ADMIRAL CHAION

has returned from Carthagena, where he had gone about the *Cuyler* affair. The *Cuyler* will undoubtedly receive the missing pieces of her machinery again, as the Colombian Congress, influenced by the threats of Gen. Mosquera, issued a proclamation declaring the vessel to be national property. Should Mosquera, however, lose the game which he is now playing with Congress, there is no doubt but that the *Cuyler* will make her appearance soon in the port of Havana, the frigate *Carmen* having remained in Carthagena to watch her movements and the actions of Mosquera. That the United States authorities have been humbugged by the Colombian Ambassador is self-evident, the Minister of Foreign Relations having acknowledged as much, and it is yet undecided whether Mosquera bought the vessel for his own use or was merely acting as a broker to Chili.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

The passport system is still in force in this island, although discontinued in the mother country and even in Porto Rico, has received an additional feature yesterday, merely to annoy the public, as no other reason can be assigned for it. Every one who wishes a passport must, in addition to the many vexations and troubles already connected with it, present himself or herself in person to sign the document in presence of the employe in charge of the Bureau. I understand that a newly-appointed Consul in the United States has been the cause of this new annoyance, and if the rumor of the

ABOLITION OF THE PASSPORT SYSTEM

is only true, the people will gladly sign at present, so as to enjoy the cessation of the whole business hereafterafter. I am informed that one of the next steamers for Spain will bring a decree abolishing the passport system, and no other measure could produce more satisfaction among all classes of society.

WHOLESALE DISMISSAL OF EMPLOYES.

Within the past two days about two hundred and fifty employes of the Government, principally clerks, have been dismissed from their positions to inaugurate the new system of reform and saving of money. Nobody's head is safe just now, and if the circumstance is taken into consideration that some of these officials have served two and four years as aspirants, during which time they received no salary, and the stringency of the times, it must be acknowledged that the lot of a petty official in the Spanish service is not a very enviable one. 'Tis true that he can put on airs and tyrannize those below him, but he catches fits from his superiors in the same manner.

THE MEXICAN MEN OF WAR.

It has been ascertained that neither of the Imperial Mexican men of war in this port has a commission, or acts on any other authority than that of their self-appointed commanders. The taking of the *Amelia* by the *Salazar* was a simple act of piracy, and if the Spanish Government had made the necessary inquiries they would have become convinced of this. The *Salazar* remained here under the pretence of being leaky, but she does not anymore, her damages have been healed by magic, and she is able to take a cargo of powder in company with her friend, the steamer *Mosquito*. Funny neutrality.

COUNTERFEITS

of the denomination of $100 and $300 on the Royal Spanish Bank have made their appearance and there is no doubt of their being printed here, it having been supposed that the work had been done in New-York. The customs tariff has received several additions, a supplement having been issued ordering the imposition of an *ad valorem* tax on all articles not embraced in the original list.

A dinner was given yesterday to Gen. W. F. Smith, (Baldy,) the President of the Submarine Telegraph Company, at the house of Mr. Nenninger, to which several persons connected with the administration of affairs, and particularly with the telegraph, had been invited. The affair passed off very pleasantly.

QUASIMODO.

The Reputed Heir to a Large Estate.

From the St. Louis Republican May 10.

We learn that Mr. John Antrim, of the well-known firm of Antrim & Sweet, of this city, has fallen heir to a very handsome fortune in Ireland, consisting of the Antrim estate, the property of the late Earl of Antrim, situated in the County of Antrim, the most northern county of Ireland. It is one of the oldest families in Ireland, its genealogy being traced back for several hundred years, and supported by large wealth. The value of the property left by the Earl is estimated at £7,000,000 sterling, or $35,000,000 in gold. Mr. Antrim comes in for the property with three other heirs, his share being between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000. We learn that he is third or fourth heir in lineal descent. One of the heirs lives in New-Jersey, and another in Philadelphia.

Mr. Antrim is about 40 years of age, is a married man, residing on Garrison-avenue, and enjoyed a competency of this world's goods before this affluent addition to his resources. He formerly resided in Cairo, Ill., and has been a citizen of St. Louis three or four years. He is a very modest, retiring gentleman, who would be very far from courting any notoriety or public mention. We are sure that no one will begrudge him his good fortune, for he enjoys among those who know him the reputation of an upright and enterprising merchant and most meritorious gentleman.

Gift Enterprises at Church Fairs.

In his address to the Episcopal Clergy of the Western District of Tennessee, lately in session at Bolivar, Bishop Quintard said:

"When thoughtful men of the world are at a loss to apologize for practices in which Christians thoughtlessly indulge, surely it is time for the pastors of Christ's flock to lift a voice of warning and admonition. I charge you, before God, that ye be not remiss in rebuking sharply, and with all authority, not only the worldliness which we so much deplore, but especially those vicious practices which have gained popularity among Christian people for raising money to do the Lord's work. It is treason against God and his Christ to give countenance to such evil measures. If men will not do their duty and pay what they owe—their tenth unto the Lord; if they will not offer to God of their substance; if they will not lay their gifts upon the altar, then warn them boldly and fearlessly that God will either take their riches from them, or them from their riches. If they will not build churches from a sense of the natural decency of things, that God's name may be reverenced without resorting to means which outrage all sense of religion and break down all the barriers of public morality, then far better for us to worship under the blue arch of Heaven."

The Child-Starving Case in Norwich—Letter from Miss Mann.

The Hartford *Times* publishes long extracts from a letter written by Miss Sarah A. Mann, who is under bonds in the sum of $2,000 to appear for trial in September, on the charge of endeavoring to starve to death a little girl in Norwich, Conn., daughter of C. C. Williams, the latter being now in State Prison, serving out a sentence under conviction as the principal offender. Miss Mann lived in Williams' house as housekeeper, and both parties are Spiritualists. Miss Mann in her letter, which is dated at Providence, June 1, inquires particularly respecting Williams' health and present mental condition, and earnestly asks her correspondent to assure him, if possible, of her sympathy and that of her relatives. She denies that the child was treated with cruelty, expresses the opinion that she was never in a critical state, and accuses her of testifying falsely against her father. She says:

In the afternoon Monday, before her escape, she ate more than a pint of souse made from scraps of of pork and beef; it was just cooked and warm; she took some bread and apple and two large coffee-cups of coffee. This was done in the same spirit of defiance she ever manifested to all restraint; and to place beyond the possibility of such things, her father put her in a press three feet by ten, lathed and plastered, because warmer than the room it opened out of. She kicked and screamed, and he said in all innocence of wrong, I will try my old teacher's remedy when we persisted in whispering; he prepared a short wedge which would hold the mouth open, but said this will be too hard; then prepared another which would hold the mouth open as much as the size of the finger only. His only feeling was to bring some power to bear to restrain her. He was in perfect anguish the whole time at the perfect obstinacy in all. She told him, before he put her up stairs at all, she would not mind him nor any one. He then told her he should put her away until she did, going to her many times each day to see if she was ready to yield. She manifested no disposition to do so, until the Wednesday before her escape Thursday morn. That morn she was to have been taken down stairs; had been told repeatedly soon as she obeyed she should have everything that could be done for her happiness and pleasure. He always closed every appeal by this assurance. Every method had been used to induce her obedience; the stick was used, and spirits told us that as she was conceived in the law of force, force must be used first, and then love only would prevail. * * * The whole is so evident a persecution for opinions, that I cannot resist the impression we are on the eve of a great religious contest; and I pray spiritualists may recognize *the voice* in this to them. I have never, as now, seen the possibility of the power of dark spirits to influence to evil. I had always felt in a measure secure, never thinking any would approach one, unless some enmity existed between the spirit and the medium; but I learned while there, first through spiritual insight, and after from Mr. Williams, the feelings of his departed wife toward him and all that sought his happiness. I have been prostrated in a moment from health and happiness to illness and indescribable anguish of spirit; the child has sometimes, by just entering the room, prostrated me thus. Mr. Williams and his child had been subject to fits of illness; but after I went [there] neither were sick; never enjoyed so good health before. Our home was full of peace and happiness: the conduct of the child was only a ripple on the great calm of our lives. I loved her dearly; all the more in the expectation of a nearer relation than of care-taker. She loved me too, and our life together was pleasant notwithstanding her character; I hoped much for years and time; and only the great and beautiful trust of her father in the advice of spirits being *only* good, could have brought all this. I do not censure; I cannot; for he would often say to my doubts, Is it possible the loving Father will permit us to be so deceived, or that dear spirit-friends, who have thus far led us right, will allow us to be overpowered by those enemies of mine. * * * Not one word of public defence have we had. The most unmitigated falsehoods of our life and my character have so filled the public ear, that I fear to approach any Spiritualist who can offer a defence for us. We seem to be hedged in this sphere of persecution and calumny, and no avenue of defence is yet open. Mr. Williams' counsel moved for a new trial; but his property is gone, and he has no friends, and public believe reports, so I suppose he must abide the merciless decree, when the better part of the community all believe him insane, and that he should have been carried to the Retreat. * * I must add that the entire testimony of the girl was false. * * * C. Dennison said, the morning he brought her in, when she called for "my good Miss Mann" many times, "Yes, she said you was good to her, but her father was whipping her." In his evidence he says, the child says, "My father and that woman are trying to murder me!" I am, as all this seems, to weak too bear so great sorrow. * *

SARAH A. MANN.

Indictments Against Boston Operators.

From the Boston Post, June 11.

The Grand Jury of the Superior Criminal Court have a fresh batch of indictments. Among them is one against John Leighton, who is indicted for having received $50,000 of Julius F. Hartwell and converting the same to his own use upon Dec. 1, last past; that upon Jan. 2, 1867, he converted and applied to his own use, without authority, $100,000, the public moneys of the United States; that Feb. 2 he received from Hartwell and converted to his own use the further sum of $150,000; that Feb. 8 he applied and converted to his own use, unlawfully, $100,000; that Feb. 20 he unlawfully appropriated to his own use, for the purpose of carrying on and engaging in the business of buying and selling stocks, $250,000, property of the United States; that he converted to his own use, for the same purposes the further sum of $500,000 upon Feb. 28. The new indictments found against Mellen, Ward, Hartwell, Carter, Smith and Dyer are substantially similar to those presented to the Circuit Court. They probably will not be tried until September. Wm. A. Wright, Edward R. Maxwell, Robert L. Davis, John E. Cassidy, John H. Harrington and James Whalen were indicted for having, with other persons, with intent to defraud the United States, upon the 17th of April, conspired to cause seven hundred barrels of distilled spirits, which had been deposited in two certain bonded warehouses, and upon which a tax was due and payable, to be taken out of the warehouse for the alleged purpose of rectifying said spirits, but which they never returned, and misrepresenting to the Internal Revenue Collector of the Third District that they desired to export it beyond the limits of the United States, and James Whalen executed a bond to this effect; that they received authority, but never exported the same, and retained the same without paying the tax upon most of it, with intent to defraud the revenue of the United States. No time is assigned for trial.

Shocking Murders in West Virginia.

Mr. Joseph Lillienthal, a German saloon keeper in Parkersburgh, West Virginia, was brutally murdered early on Wednesday morning, 5th inst., in his house, where he was sleeping alone. When found his skull was fractured in several places and his throat cut, evidently by a single blow, from ear to ear. A knife, with which the deed was supposed to have been done, was found near the body, covered with blood. The other wounds, 9 in number, were apparently inflicted with a hatchet, cleaver or other heavy sharp instrument. Blood had spirted from the wounds upon the wall and up to the ceiling. Dr. Coles and Dr. Davis, who made the examination, pronounced either of the three fractures of the skull sufficient to cause death. In addition to these, there were several scalp wounds. A clean cut through and across the forehead into the brain presented a terrible appearance. The saloon was stripped of all valuables, two gold watches and all the money and clothing. On Wednesday evening a peddler named Aaron arrived at Wheeling on the steamer *Bayard*, who was suspected of being the murderer. He was arrested and committed to prison.

A man by the name of John A. Johnson, from Hockingsport, Ohio, was killed on board the steamer *D. Lynch*, at Ravenswood, West Virginia, on Tuesday evening, 4th inst., by the steward of the boat, George Wiggins, of Pomeroy, Ohio. The difficulty originated by a remark made by Mr. Johnson about a cup of tea. The murderer was arrested and confined in the jail of Jackson County. It was with difficulty that the citizens were restrained from lynching him.

Mr. Carlyle and the Chelsea Boys.

It strikes us the following note from Mr. Carlyle, to the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is rather hard on his ardent admirer, Mr. John Ruskin, with whom the paragraph in question originated:

Sir: In reference to a newspaper paragraph now idly circulating, with my name in it as connected with "insults on the streets," and other such matter, permit me to say that it is an *untrue paragraph*, disagrees with the fact throughout, and in essentials is *curiously the reverse of the fact*; a paragraph *altogether erroneous, misfounded, superfluous, and even absurd.*

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHELSEA, May 28, 1867. T. CARLYLE.

He also sent the following to a correspondent who sought explanation:

Sir: The thing now "going the rounds" is untrue, diverges from the fact throughout, and in essentials is curiously the reverse of the fact; an "incredible" (and at once forgetable) "thing." That is the solution of your difficulty. T. CARLYLE.

This pretty effectually disposes of Mr. Ruskin's slander against the Chelsea boys; but it seems to us that Mr. Carlyle displayed a small amount of malice in piling up descriptive adjectives.

Novel Case of Theft.—A few days ago a gentleman from Springfield lost $700 or $800 in the street in Holyoke, Mass. Two boys found the pocket-book containing the money, and with their newly-gotten wealth started on a bender to Springfield. Exactly how much they spent there is not known, but they got back to Holyoke with $750. This was in large bills, and as they were afraid either to try to spend it or keep it, they buried it in the sand. One of them afterwards told the story to a third boy, named Donahue, who dug up the money on the sly, and carried it home. Five hundred dollars of it in hundred dollar bills he gave to his father, and $200 he carried back to the hiding place. Donahue, the elder, did not exactly like to keep so much money about his house, and so brought it to this city to his son-in-law for safe keeping. Meantime, some of the officers in Springfield got track of the money, and Constable SMITH came to this city to see what had become of it. Having stated the case, he was put on the right track by Officer POPE, and the two together soon found Mr. DONAHUE, and obtained possession of the money. The $300 which the DONAHUE boy put back in the sand at Holyoke was also found, and in the possession of one of the boys was found a $50 bill, torn and cut into small fragments.—*Hartford Courant, June 8.*

THE BOWDOINHAM BANK ROBBERS.—The Supreme Judicial Court of Maine is in session at Augusta, and on the 5th inst. the case of the Bowdoinham Bank robbers was argued, on the motion of the defendants to set aside the verdict and grant a new trial. Hon. HENRY TALLMAN of Bath appeared for the respondents, and Hon. WILLIAM P. FRYE of Lewiston, Attorney-General, represented the State. Mr. TALLMAN contended that at the trial of the cause the presiding Judge erred in allowing Gen. SHEPLEY, an attorney for the bank, to appear in the prosecution of the case; in allowing the Government counsel to inquire the business of one of the prisoners; and in instructing the jury as to several specified particulars. The decision of the Court was reserved.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Leonard, P. J., and Clerke and Welles, J. J.

Non-enumerated Motions.

The matter of the Church-street extension.

Nos.
45—Crow vs. Kennedy et al.
46—Pelton, Receiver, vs. Prescott et al.
48—Markham vs. Jaudon.
50—Lunt vs. Importers' and Traders' Bank.
51—Same vs. Bank of North America.
53—Sheldon vs. Ravoret, &c.
54—Johnson, &c., vs. Plowman.
57—Hurd, &c., vs. Plants Manufacturing Co.
58—Williamson vs. Wadsworth.
59—Schepp vs. Carpenter.
60—Stone vs. Browning.

Nos.
61—Edwards vs. Budenburg.
62—Wheeler vs. Allen.
63—Smythe et al. vs. Graydon et al.
64—Dunton vs. Pecare.
65—Bank of the Commonwealth vs. Van Vleck.
66—Burke vs. The B'dway. and 7th-av. R. R. Co.
67—Peck et al. vs. Decker et al.
68—Schuyler vs. Smith et al.
11—Hatch vs. Brewster.
13—Prouty vs. Potter.
70—Thalmissinger et al. vs. Conklin.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Daniels, J., in the Marble Building.

Nos.
133—Hoffman et al. vs. Schultz et al.
134—The Same vs The Same
144—Ayrault vs. Murphy et al.
154—Seely vs. Wright et al.
157—Woodruff vs. Pearce.
203—Williams vs. Pendergrast.
214—Henry vs. Groome et al.
161—Beamish, receiver, &c., vs. Woodbridge.
205— ——— vs. ———.
216—Parish vs. Sherman.
218—Nelson vs. Watts et al.
219—Henry, assignee, vs. Garmey.
220—Vermilyea vs. Foote.

Nos.
221—Meserole vs. Parmenter.
222—De Peyster vs. Hinmann.
223—Anderson vs. Wood.
224—Ellery vs. McCartin.
225—Barbour et al. vs. Moore et al.
226—Hill vs. Hubbard.
227—Importers' & Traders' Nat. B'k vs. Arnold.
228—Muller vs. Haller.
229—Gray vs. Woodcock.
230—Hancox et al. vs. Drew.
231—Newbury vs. Chicago & N. Western R.R. Co.
232—Cape vs. Pearsall.
233—Wieland vs. Sherman et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Peckham, J.

Short Causes.

Nos.
2565—The Wilder Salamander Safe Co. vs. Quirk.
3977—Linck vs. The Bowery Savings Bank.
3619—The Irving Nat. Bank vs. Dayton.
3115—Livingston vs. Van Ness.
3279—Trundy vs. Young.
3609—Field vs. The U. S. Mining Co.
1423—Conley, Mayor, &c., vs. Girardey et al.
3945—The Schenck Machine Co. vs. Ford.
3661—Doherty vs. Boury et al.
3633—Meers vs. Walker et al.
1967—Anderson vs. Zanzinger et al.
3637—Hamlin et al. vs. Lowenstein.
3697—Bell et al. vs. Schenck et al.
3786—Odell et al. vs. Dovan et al.
3863—Lawrence vs. Rosengarten et al.

Nos.
3357—Wilson vs. Wright et al.
3358—The Same vs. Wright.
1711—Sagendorph vs. Boody.
1553—Cook et al. vs. Herrick et al.
3891—Morris vs. Lowenstein et al.
3573—Quackenbush, Jr., vs. Wilcox.
3823—Swan vs. Singleton.
3515—Prelle vs. Raphael.
3259—McKenna vs. Hughes.
1647—Dunlap vs. Swift.
3111—Demarest et al. vs. Barclay.
3575—Alexander vs. De St. Ours.
3145—Finch vs. Hughes, Jr., et al.
3701—Rue vs. Grieves.
3853—Townsend vs. Peck, &c.
3091—Carhart et al. vs. Cooper.
3865—Pinney vs. Hard.
4031—Martin vs. Silberhorn.

Part II.—Held by Miller, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
3866—Mecklein vs. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
3636—Boscher vs. Cohen.
3664—Burnham vs. The Walker Valley Oil Co.
3774—Markham vs. Markham.
3374—Ingersoll vs. Griffin.
3110—Sherrill vs. Tibbetts.
3254—Murray vs. Sparhawk, &c.
3268—Herrick et al. vs. Williams et al.
3262—Keyes vs. Stratton.
3448—Sarbach vs. Ree and another.
3756—Wood vs. Gibson.
3362—Stevens vs. Phelps & Gilmore, Gold Mining Co.
3500—Sinclair et al. vs. Hansen et al.
1960—Benedict vs. Goiner.
3730—Pike et al. vs. Niel et al.
1294—Matthews vs. Macoy et al.
3756—Kellogg vs. Herrick et al.
3726—Wellington vs. Dermot.

Nos.
1776—Tilt vs. Howard.
2496—Reid vs. Stewart.
2496—Shorter vs. Grant.
3330—Robins vs. Barney.
3392—Sperling vs. Dohlbeder.
3444—Clute vs. Meade.
3450—Kenny vs. Hinds.
3596—Thompson vs. Vail.
3692—Riddle vs. Best.
3696—Thompson vs. Downingnez.
3730—Wallace vs. Leary.
3894—Riess vs. Raack.
3944—Spelman et al. vs. Arnold.
3952—Butler vs. Ward.
3956—Cunninghame vs. Brookfield.
4012—Sanford vs. Robertson.
4014—The Chemical National Bank vs. The New-York Mutual Benefit Coal Co.
4018—First National Bank of Northampton vs. Jonas.
3818—Kennedy vs. Pendergrast.
3400—Williams vs. Anderson.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.

Nos.
131—Lawrence vs. Cozans, &c.
135—The Bond Mechanics' Association vs. The Mayor.
139—In re. the Lathrop Sewing Machine Co. &c.
140—Ensigre et al. vs. Herrick.
151—Gartsley vs. Iowa and Minn. R. R. Co.
157—Fitzgerald vs. World Paper Stock Co.
164—Bartlett, &c. vs. Barber.

Nos.
224—Stewart vs. Fisk.
225—Hirschfeld vs. Hirschfeld.
226—Tweed vs. Miller.
227—Same vs. The Same.
257—Rock vs. Churchill.
281—Marriner vs. Gutta Percha Manufacturing Company.
282—Wright vs. Hopkins.
291—Morey vs. Lilienthal.
301—Owen vs. Wood.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.

Nos.
3111—Irvine vs. Spring.
3095—Trauman vs. Kerbs.
2929—Moses vs. Banker.
3217—Sackett vs. Gurner.
3809—McGarry vs. The Mayor.
1978—Mathews vs. Spaulding.
835—Gilbert vs. Wesley.

Nos.
2299—Gray vs. Underwood.
3389—Stubenvall vs. Grimm.
3131—Hobbs vs. Bunge.
2727—Crow vs. Becker.
1755—Miller vs. Bener.
3228—Mixon vs. Moody.
3239—Daly vs. Hart.
3243—Blain vs. Grenson.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.

Nos.
2804—Commisky vs. Salomon.
2384—Gregory vs. Downs.
3224—Weeks vs. Moody.
3034—Lamb vs. The Erie Railway Co.
3286—Furth vs. Foster.
3238—Ranch vs. Lyons.
3310—Gardner vs. Serrill.
3392—Quail vs. McCormick.
3302—Porter vs. Miller.

Nos.
3306—North River Bank vs. Shaffer.
3278—Todd vs. Whiton.
3318—Townsend vs. Goodyear.
3320—Kelamke vs. Silverberge.
3322—Washburn vs. Tippmann.
3324—Stoepel vs. Sarentiy.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Adjourned without day.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.

One Hour Causes.

No.
1486—Anson vs. Mottke.
1491—Dayton vs. France.
1432—Same vs. Same.
958—Rieben vs. Delavaliete.
1503—Welsecke vs. Rosa.
1359—Kucisle vs. The Norwich and N. Y. Trans. Company.
1216—Goepp vs. Day.
1351—Kelley vs. Cushing.
1427—Hoger vs Hyde.
887—Schmall vs. Hessmann.
691—Same vs. Same.
1270—Anson vs. Steinim.
1282—Elwert vs. Ammermuller.

No.
1303—Dagron vs. Schwerin.
1346—Odell vs. Davenport.
1376—Bray vs. Hettrick.
1431—Stout vs. Webster.
1440—Hendricks vs. Hall.
1461—King vs. Ward.
1467—Tobias vs. Gilchrist.
1478—Tellerger vs. Tembach.
1526—Irves vs. Cogan.
1558—Jenks vs. Julian.
1564—Jones vs. Menzesheimer.
1477—Ziest vs. Guntzer.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.

Nos.
21—McDonald vs. Osborn.
——McCarthy vs. Fletcher.
30—Bray vs. Pierson.
84—Canter vs. Stalkelberg.
88—Eastbrook vs. The A. M. Steamship Co.
93—Harding vs. Spaulding.
94—Griffen vs. Heiler.
95—Titus vs. Sherman.
99—Hollacher vs. Pichl.
——Higgins vs. McBride.
——Lackey vs. Lent.
103—Levy vs. Burke.

Nos.
104—McCullum vs. Chittenden.
105—Boyne vs. Shoemaker.
106—Summerson vs. The M. Co.
108—Lovete vs. Hamilton.
109—Hunter vs. Etlan.
109½—Congo vs. The Broadway and Seventh-av. Railroad Co.
110—Ratz vs. Brown.
111—Paris vs. Verdier.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Blatchford and a Jury.

THE PIONEER CHAMPAGNE CASE.

The United States vs. 3,109 Cases of Champagne.—The trial of this case, which was opened and a jury impaneled on Wednesday, was resumed at 1 P. M. yesterday. As stated in yesterday's TIMES, the action is brought under the revenue laws for a forfeiture of the champagne for undervaluation, and is the first of twelve cases now on the calendar of a similar character. The Government claims that the undervaluation by the importers in the present case defrauded the revenue out of about $4,000, and that the loss to the Government in the twelve cases by reason of the fraud will amount to $20,000 or over. The fraud is alleged to have been perpetrated by the manufacturers of champagne in Europe sending to their agents here two invoices, one of which showed the real value of the article and was intended for the agent's private information, and the other, in which the article was greatly undervalued, to be used by the agents in getting the champagne through the Custom-house. It is claimed that an ingenious scheme of fraud has been concocted by foreign importers, and for a long time has been systematically carried out, not only in the article of champagne, but in other merchandise, by means of which the United States Government has been defrauded out of millions of dollars of revenue. Agents were sent to Europe by the Government for the purpose of detecting and exposing the scheme, and the information obtained by them laid the foundation for the suits which have been commenced against importers in various cities of the United States, in most of which the Government has been successful.

The main point of the defence in this case is that the champagne in question is an inferior article, made expressly for the American market, and, not being used or sold in Europe, it has no market value there on which an invoice could be made out in accordance with the United States tariff laws. The importers therefore claim that they could only invoice it to their agents here at its cost value, and the two main questions involved in the trial will probably be: First, the question of law whether an invoice based on the cost of the article to the manufacturers can answer the requirements of the law, and second, the question of fact whether these invoices truly represented the cost of the champagne as they purported to do. The seizure by the Government in this case was of champagne imported by De St. Marceaux & Co., of France, which was consigned to Herman Batzer, their agent at this port.

Mr. District-Attorney Courtney is assisted in the prosecution of the case by Wm. M. Evarts and G. V. Lowrey, and Messrs. Webster and Craig appear for the claimants of the champagne.

Reuben B. Robinson, a Custom-house Appraiser, was called for the Government, and identified the invoices and entries of the champagne in question (the "St. Marceaux" brands) as presented at the Custom-house, and the appraisement that was made thereon. In making the appraisement, he said he fixed the value of champagne in no particular locality except what is called the champagne country of France; the price at which the wine was sold here was not taken into consideration in making the appraisement; the lowest price at which he had ever passed champagne was eighteen francs per case (dozen bottles,) and the highest seventy-five francs; that the valuation depends to a great degree on the character of the crude wine from which the champagne is made; that he was not guided in the valuation by the brands on the labels; didn't know as he could distinguish the different brands of the "St. Marceaux" wine by the taste alone; if wine were imported without labels would be guided by his taste and his knowledge of wines, of which he had taken pains to inform himself; he said he had been in the wine business twelve or fifteen years; had bought champagne in this market as low as $7 per dozen, duty paid; Judge Hogeboom and Mr. Dorrance were "General Appraisers", here at the time the appraisement of the wine now in controversy was made; the Custom-house had not been able up to the present time to obtain authentic information as to the market value of the St. Marceaux wines in the country where they are produced; witness identified a printed price current of champagnes, issued by the house of "Bouche, Fils & Co.," of France, which he said he used as a basis for the appraisement of the wines in controversy; by a comparison of Bouche Fils & Co.'s wines with the St. Marceaux wines he was enabled to judge of the market value of the latter at the place of manufacture.

Alex. McCloud, Deputy Inspector at the Custom-house, identified the invoice and Custom-house oath taken before him by J. Dingelstedt, at the time a portion of the wines in question were passed through the Custom-house in June, 1864. This invoice gives the value of the St. Marceaux wines at from $5 79 to $7 40 per case.

The prosecution here introduced a letter from the firm of De St. Marceaux & Co., to a house in Paris, dated "Rheims, Nov. 7, 1863," in which they say they make none but the very best quality of champagnes, and have only three brands—the "Carte Noire," the "Carte Blanche" and the "Royal;" that their prices for the Carte Noire are 3 francs and 75 centimes per quart bottle, for the Carte Blanche 4 francs, and for the Royal 5 francs.

John Marshall was then called for the Government, and testified that he had been in the employ of Buck, Fennick & Buck, export wine merchants of London, fourteen years, and was manager of their export trade; came to this country in 1864, and went into the employ of the United States in 1866; was a witness in the champagne cases that were tried in San Francisco last Winter; know the wine house of St. Marceaux & Co.; they have an agency in London, and deal in champagne wines exclusively; they have a price current for their wines, deliverable on board ship at Havre and other ports; have examined the prices current of their agent in London; Buck, Fennick & Buck used to deal with the house of St. Marceaux, and I have often received their invoices and paid their agent in London; there are only three grades of champagne, including all kinds; they are classed as "first," "second" and "third" grade; there are other wines of inferior grade that the manufacturer never puts any brand upon, but the buyer puts whatever brand he pleases upon them; the lowest price of St. Marceaux's champagnes is 45 francs per case, the next is 52 francs, and the third 60 francs; this is for quart bottles, a dozen in a case; there are only two or three francs difference per case between the leading champagnes of France; the "St. Marceaux" is a very good wine, and stands next to "Cliquot;" the "Cliquot" rates about 2 francs per dozen quart bottles above "St. Marceaux;" there has been but very little variation in the price of leading champagnes in the London market during the last ten years.

[A London printed price current of St. Marceaux and other wines was here put in evidence, from which it appeared that the market price of St. Marceaux champagnes in London was as follows, in bond: "Carte Blanche," 48 to 52 shillings per dozen; "Royal," 48 shillings; "Sparkling Bouzy," 48 to 50 shillings, and so on down to 19 shillings, according to quality.] Witness said that these prices were 1 shilling per case more than was paid the manufacturer at Havre—the extra shilling being added to pay expense of transportation from the French port to London. He said that he went to France in the employ of the United States Government, and inquired of all the leading shippers the prices at which he could purchase champagnes deliverable free on board at Havre; he obtained their printed prices which were identified by him and offered as evidence; the object of the testimony being to show that the market price of the St. Marceaux and other champagnes in France is much higher than the price at which the importers have been accustomed to invoice them at this port.

Pending the examination of this witness the Court adjourned to 10:30 o'clock this morning.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Leonard, Clerke and Ingraham.

THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY—INJUNCTION SUSTAINED.

Wm. R. Griffith vs. Thomas A. Scott and others.—INGRAHAM, J. I think there can be no doubt but that a citizen of this State can maintain an action against a foreign corporation for any cause connected with the recovery of or protection to his property or rights in such corporation. (Code, section 427, Dart vs. Farmers' Bank, 27 Bart., 337;) and especially so if other parties are defendants who reside in the State, and who are either in whole or in part charged with being parties to the scheme by which the plaintiff claims to be injured, and against which he claims protection. (N. Y. Derrick Company vs. N. J. Oil Company, 3 Duer, 648.) Nor do I think there can be any doubt that the affidavits on the part of the plaintiff show that the plans adopted by the defendants were such as to place the control of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company under the control of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, or of persons controlling that road, and thereby greatly endangering the interests of stockholders in the former road. No agreement by directors of a corporation to place said Company under the control of another corporation largely indebted to the former can be looked upon without suspicion, especially when connected with a transfer of the whole control of the Company, without consulting the stockholders. Such transactions, if sustained by the Courts, will expose stockholders in corporations to the loss of their property by illegal operations, and without redress except by actions against the directors who may be parties to such frauds.

Such a state of facts, although alleged by the defendants to have been occasioned solely from honest motives, and to promote the purposes of a loan to the Milwaukee and Minnesota Company, ought not to be held sufficient to dissolve the injunction, where it appears that the Company in which the defendants are interested, (the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company,) are indebted to the other corporation in an amount equal to that which it was proposed to loan by the defendants, who are charged to be acting with the latter Company, with a view to give the control of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Road to the latter Company.

The only point upon which I have hesitation, is as to the objection of the defendants that they have advanced money upon the contract which ought to be refunded to them if the contract is declared void. This would probably be decreed by the Court on a final hearing, and it might be required here if the Company were the plaintiffs, but on a preliminary injunction to protect a stockholder, I do not see any propriety in refusing him protection until a large amount of money is repaid to persons who have improperly obtained the control of a corporation, when such protection is sought against the doings of such individuals. I am of the opinion that any relief on that ground must be left to the trial of the cause, when the rights of all parties can be finally adjusted.

The plaintiff is not a party to the agreement; he has not received anything under it, and there is no reason for refusing him protection against the acts of the defendants upon this ground.

My conclusion is that the order should be reversed, and the injunction continued until the trial.

LEONARD, P. J.—The facts appearing in this case, in my opinion, warrant the interposition by injunction to the full extent demanded, on the ground that the newly-appointed directors hold pursuant to an agreement fraudulent in law, and that their contemplated acts are a betrayal of the trust in behalf of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad, of which the defendants are Directors, recognizing a higher trust due to the creditors under the agreement of December, 1865, for whose security they accepted office in the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad.

The new directors were not chosen by the stockholders, but came in upon the resignation of others who had been elected, apparently to preclude any action by the Board to the prejudice of the lenders under the agreement of December, 1865. The power thus acquired appears about to be used by the new directors for the destruction of the M. and M. Railroad. These new directors assumed a double trust—one (of a private nature) may be used adversely to the rights secured by the other trust, which is of a public character. The defendants, as it now appears, were made directors for the purpose of serving the private trust, if the interests of the other conflicted.

They have employed a new Superintendent, who also holds a like position in a rival road. His obligations to his first employers are of a more permanent character than the new, and appear to be paramount.

The appearance of mutual advantages, resulting from his employment by both railroads, is wanting. The creditors, under the said agreement, appear to be availing themselves of an unconscionable advantage, derived from the power acquired by holding a control in the direction. The subversion of the direction is not a legitimate mode of taking security for a debt. The acts of the directors placed under such circumstances should be so clear as to be above doubtful construction. Where his obligation, as trustee for a private creditor, comes in conflict with his duty as director, to represent interests for which he has not been chosen in the customary manner, he must see to it that all his acts will bear a rigorous scrutiny. The Courts of Wisconsin are powerless to relieve. The defendants do not reside there; they refuse to take action in the name of the M. and M. R. to enjoin or prevent the injury anticipated. It cannot be expected that they would, for they initiated the action complained of. Courts enjoin the misconduct of trustees under private trusts. I can perceive no good reason why the same rules are not applicable to trustees of corporations, where they are about to abuse their power. The relief sought does not necessarily involve the exercise of visitational powers. This Court have not the power to remove or appoint the trustees or directors of a foreign corporation. But this Court can enjoin their action when illegally appointed, or when acting fraudulently or unlawfully, if they are personally within their jurisdiction. Some criticisms have been made upon the terms in which another Judge has expressed his views; but the application and construction intended are plain enough. The case was carefully considered after the former hearing, and the conclusions of the Court were well declared by the opinion, although the learned Judge who prepared it was without the advantage of hearing the vigorous and able arguments of counsel. Nothing was overlooked or mistaken after the former argument.

The rehearing has been granted because an honorable member of the bar, and one of the learned counsel in the cause, declared that he misunderstood the announcement of the presiding Justice at the time the argument was brought on. That announcement was that no defaults would be taken that day, in consequence of only two members of the Court being present, but if counsel were willing to argue and submit their cases before the two, a third copy of the case could be handed up, and the cause would have the advantage of the consideration of the absent Judge, as well as of those who were present.

Under this announcement no one was required to submit or bring on his case. The object was to facilitate the business of the Court, and save the time of counsel as well as that of the Court, if the members of the Bar should think proper to avail themselves of the opportunity. Owing to the misunderstanding mentioned, the course pursued has not realized the advantages contemplated and desired.

The counsel for the defendants understood that the case was to be submitted to the absent Judge in the event only that the two who were present should disagree.

This would have been less advantageous, I apprehend, than the terms proposed.

The case is of great importance in amount, and the Court have been disposed to grant the greatest latitude of discussion.

It was said that the principles discussed in the former decision did not cover the whole ground demanded by an order sustaining the original injunction.

It was not thought to be necessary to discuss the question whether the contract of December, 1865, was made in violation of a statute of Wisconsin. It was thought to be sufficient to hold that the Directors of the M. and M. Railroad contemplated (as from the evidence it appears probable) a destruction of the corporate existence of that railroad, and that this was sufficient ground to continue the injunction. The opinion relates only, it is said to the grounds for restraining the continued action of the directors as members of the Board, while the original injunction restrained also any disposition of the securities held.

We still withhold any expression of opinion as to the application of the statute to this case, as we hold that the contract appears to provide for the subversion of the Board of Directors against public policy and fair dealing. The apparent intention to apply the power so obtained to the corporate destruction of the railroad represented by the new directors, or to its subversion to a rival railroad, indebted to the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad by judgment almost equal to the loan of Scott & Thompson; and the new directors, or some of them, appearing to be probably interested in the rival railroad, we are confirmed in holding the injunction, not only against the defendants from acting in the trust which it is indicated that they intend to abuse; but also from disposing of or using the securities which are held under the said contract of December, 1865, until the final hearing, when the rights of such of the defendants as are creditors can be more definitely ascertained and settled.

It has been said that the lenders will lose their money if the injunction is sustained. We have designed to take their rights as fully into consideration as the case permits on this application; but if there should be such an unfortunate result, they must attribute it to the clauses in the contract providing for the control of the Company, and for the resignation of five Directors, and the substitution of themselves and three others to be named by them, and for their continuance in office till the payment of their debt, and to such an apparent application of this power, subsequently, as leads to the conclusion that there was, probably, a fraudulent intention from the beginning.

As we said before, we think the order appealed from should be reversed, and the injunction continued until the trial, with $10 costs of the motion, and $10 costs of the appeal, to abide event.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—JUNE 13.

Before Judge Peckham and a Jury.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS DAMAGES CLAIMED AGAINST THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Hermann Vierch, Jr., by his Guardian Hermann Vierch vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company.—On the 14th of October, 1865, a little boy, five or six years of age, while in the act of crossing Third-avenue, in the vicinity of Twenty-ninth-street, fell on the track of a car which was just then going up.

The result was injuries to the lad of so serious a nature that amputation of one of his legs became necessary. This action is brought by the father of the boy, as guardian, to recover $10,000 damages for these injuries, alleging negligence on the part of the Company's agents. In the first place it is said the car was going on a down grade at too rapid a rate of speed, and again it is claimed that the driver did not break up his car as soon as he ought to have done when he saw this little boy, in company with another child, in the act of crossing the track. The other child escaped injury, and it is believed the lad would not have been run over, had he not fell just as he got on the track.

The defendants claimed that there was no negligence on their part; that the car was not going at an unusual rate of speed; that the driver shouted to the children when the car was 125 feet off, and told them to stop—they having then just commenced to cross. To this shout they paid no attention. Defendants also claimed that children of a tender age were entitled to no more consideration than adults, so far as the driver was concerned. If the injured boy could not exercise as much care of himself and exhibit as much prudence as a man, then the boy had no business to be where he was.

Some parts of the testimony were very much in conflict with other parts. One or two witnesses testified that when the car was about 125 feet away, and before the children commenced to cross the street, the driver of this car shouted to them to stand still. There was evidence given that the horses did not touch the boy, and that the injury was inflicted by the car alone. It appears the car went some four or five feet after it struck the boy; some of the witnesses said more than that. Both the conductor and the driver of the car were put upon the stand; they testified, as did others, that the car was not going at an unusual rate, and that the driver did everything in his power to avoid the accident. Besides shouting to the lad, it was said that he suddenly sheered the horses to one side so that they could do no injury, and that then he put on the break with all the strength he had.

Judge PECKHAM, in charging the jury, said the testimony was very conflicting, and as sensible and practical men they must reconcile it as best they could. They must take a common sense view of it. But could they believe that the driver shouted to the boy when the car was 125 feet off, and this, too, before he knew whether the boy was going to cross the track or not? Was not that, to say the least, a most remarkable thing for a driver to do? Did the jurors ever know such a thing in their experience or observation? In laying down the law to them the Judge said they must first consider and determine from the evidence whether the car was going at too rapid a rate, because if it was not, there was no negligence on the part of the defendants' agents, and the verdict must be for that side. If they found there was negligence on the part of the driver or conductor, then they must further consider whether the lad was negligent. For the purposes of this suit, he would say that the boy, to entitle him to recover, must have exercised such care and prudence as an adult would have done in similar circumstances. The Court alluded to the doctrine that foot passengers have the same rights in the streets as cars or carriages. True, they have in a sense, but a car is not bound to stop for a foot passenger to cross the streets; the foot passengers must look out for themselves. The Judge also warned the jury against giving a verdict for plaintiff because the defendants were a railroad Company. The Court directed that the jury bring in a sealed verdict at the opening of the Court this morning.

For plaintiff, Mr. Cram and Mr. S. B. Brownell; for defendants, Mr. C. N. Potter.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIA LTERM—JUNE 13.

Before Judge Barbour.

THE RIGHT OF A MOTHER TO HER CHILD.

Annie Lawler vs. Joseph H. Bearns.—This is a very peculiar as well as an interesting case. It was originally commenced a year ago in this Court, but in one way and another it has been in other Courts. From the complaint and affidavits we learn that in 1864 the plaintiff, then being a girl some 15 or 16 years old, at school, the defendant paid attention to her and finally seduced her under a promise of marriage. A daughter was born Sept. 11, 1865; plaintiff, both before and after that time, urgently besought defendant to fulfill his promise, and thus save her from the shame and degradation which would otherwise ensue to her. The defendant refused to comply with the promise he had made, and subsequently married another girl. But what seemed worse to plaintiff, as she says, the infant was taken from its mother soon after its birth, and in a week or two after defendant brought the infant's clothing to plaintiff; told her the child was dead, and that she better go home to her mother. Some time after plaintiff learned that the tale as to its death was false; that defendant had spirited it away and intended to never let her see it again. She employed a lawyer, paid him all the money she had and all she could raise, which was $95. The lawyer got out a writ of *habeas corpus*, and as he, the lawyer, said to her, he wanted $50 of this $95 to pay the Sheriff for serving the writ. Meantime a suit was commenced in plaintiff's name against Bearns to recover damages for seduction and breach of promise to marry. To the plaintiff it seemed that she had a good cause of action, but she wanted possession of her child very much, and by advice of her lawyer and by arrangement between the latter and the attorney for the defendant, she was at last prevailed upon to abandon her suit on condition of her child being surrendered to her. Bearns, the defendant, it seems paid $350 to plaintiff's counsel by way of costs, and he also had to pay $300 to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction on account of the child. Hence defendant thought he had concluded the whole difficulty. Recently, however, some of the frauds which were practiced on the plaintiff have been discovered, and the suit for seduction and breach of promise has been taken hold of by a member of the Bar who will not let it rest until he sees the plaintiff fully righted.

The case came up in Court yesterday on a motion made by the defendant to restrain all proceedings on the part of the plaintiff, until the repayment of the $350 paid to plaintiff's former lawyer, and the $300 paid to the public authorities.

Judge BARBOUR declined to hear the argument on behalf of the plaintiff. He said he should deny the motion. It was evident she had been imposed upon by some one. She had a cause of action against the defendant. She had not received one cent consideration for abandoning the former suit. The only inducement was her child; she wanted possession of that. Persons had operated on her mother's heart; operated on the strongest, holiest and most enduring passion, or impulse, which animates the human heart. The motion would be denied with costs.

For plaintiff, Mr. C. S. Spencer; for defendant, Mr. Eagan.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I—JUNE 13.

Before Judge McCunn.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT JURORS FINED.

At the opening of this Court yesterday morning, Judge MCCUNN imposed a fine of $25 on each of the following-named persons for each and every day's non-attendance as jurors at the June Term:

John H. Aldrich, Thomas J. Atwood, George C. Allen, Edward B. Amar, John Auchincloss, Henry Ayres, Henry S. Allen, William T. Ashman, George D. Arthur, Charles E. Allaire, Thomas Archer, John H. Adam, Robert Allen, George M. Allerton, James M. Benedict, Lloyd L. Britton, Francis M. Bixby, Henry Bunell, Jr., Herman Bergman, Jno. A. Bidwell, Butler H. Bixby, Jonathan J. Broome, Geo. Brown, Robert Bowden, Elias C. Benedict, John Burchill, George W. Battison, Wm. Brien, Everard D. Benjamin, Stephen A. Brown, Justus L. Buckley, Martin Bentz, William C. Baker, Solomon Bachman, John D. Bolles, Walter Brown, F. W. G. Bellows, Nathan Berwin, Morris S. Brown, Samuel W. Barnard, William Bradley, David W. Baldwin, Henry Boese, Henry Brewster, David R. Boyd, William H. Brown, Samuel M. Barton, Abm. Y. Birdsall, Joseph S. Babcock, David S. Bixby, Kasson A. Brigham, Daniel J. Barney, Arnold M. Buchanan, Andrew J. Bininger, George W. Beers, Reuben S. Blossom, George V. Bartlett, Albert S. Banta, Elias G. D. Briggs, Hugh Blisson, Abm. C. Bell, Wm. Banks, Patrick Briscoe, Wm. Berg, Sandford C. Barnum, Arnold Bloom, Jr., Wm. J. Bell, Chauncey Bellknap, Azariah Boody, George H. Bielock, Wm. C. Cole, Stephen Cutter, Kenny Conillard, Nathaniel Currier, Henry Cohn, Fred. H. Cook, Jno. G. Cary, Wm. L. Callender, Asa Curtis, Jno. Crevar, Walter S. Corwin, William H. Cately, George Clark, Fred. H. Clark, Perry Coe, Alfred Conyer, George C. Chase, Robert L. Clarkson, Palmer Crary, Fred. A. Cushman, Cornelius Corkwright, Richard L. Campbell, Franklin Chandler, Jeremiah J. Corcoran, Martin L. Crowell, David Carr, Otis B. Cobleigh, Henry Chauncey, Jr., Theodore W. Conkling, Claudius B. Counant, Charles B. Cox, John Crotins, James E. Conant, Christopher Cramer, Rufus D. Case, Chas. E. Curtis, Daniel Clark, David Clarkson, Jos. M. Cummings, Fred. H. Chapin, Louis Darmstadt, James Davis, Thomas R. Dawley, Noel Davis, Wm. B. Dinsmore, Jno. H. Disbrow, Edward Dennison, Henry C. Dart, Miln P. Dayton, Peter Dingfelder, Robt. K. Davies, Obed Darr, Philip Darer, Geo. B. English, Cyrus W. Field, Solomon Frank, John W. G. Field, Allen S. Flandrau, Fred. Fawcett, Chas. A. Falls, Geo. W. Fuller, Joseph Fatman, Wm. Foster, Jr., Warren Ferris, Simon J. Freeman, Thos. L. Galligan, Clinton Gilbert, Hiram Studley.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 13.

By Judge Ingraham.

Lucien Birdseye *vs.* The Eagle Oil Association; motion granted. In the matter of the application of Charles E. Howe et al., infants, for leave to sell real estate; order granted. Manion Melleson *vs.* John M. Corwin; motion denied; plaintiff's costs, $10, to abide the event. Charles Doherty *vs.* Patrick Feeny; motion denied. Samuel Dennis et al. *vs.* John M. Robinson et al.; motion granted to put cause on the short calendar for 14th of June.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 13.

By Judge Daniels.

Ortleib *vs.* Hazzard; judgment for defendant for $1,618 58 with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 13.

By Judge Robertson.

Delia Burges *vs.* The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company; motion denied with costs; order on file in clerk's office.

By Judge Jones.

Frederick Vilmar *vs.* Wm. Scnall; motion for a reference granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 13.

By Judge Cardozo.

In the case of Williams *vs.* Pugh; the equity of the bill is fully denied; the injunction must therefore be vacated; the costs may abide the event. Riss *vs.* Flynn; motion denied with leave to renew; costs to abide event. Egger *vs.* Faulke, Mrs. Faulke must be discharged from arrest upon stipulating not to sue; the motion in other respects is denied, $7 costs to abide event. Mitchell *vs.* Faulke; motion granted with $7 costs. Oberlander *vs.* Spriggins; see memoranda.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

There were thirty-one cases on the calendar of the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. The Court-room was crowded with witnesses and mere spectators. It is an excellent place for the study of human, and frequently of inhuman, nature. Peripatetic philosophers will do well in the course of their rounds to drop in here and study; but they must make up their minds, if they do so, to sit on the same benches with unkempt and uncleanly, not to say filthy and squalid, wretches; for, as a general rule, it may be observed that

"Who enters here leaves *soap* behind."

The exceptions that prove this rule are generally found among the policemen that appear numerously as witnesses, who look neat and trim in their suits of blue, and in their general bearing are a credit to the City.

ROBBING POOR PEOPLE.

The first case of interest was that of Rosa Smith, against whom appeared Wm. Howe, a clerk at A. T. Stewart's dry goods store, corner of Tenth-street and Broadway. His complaint was that Rosa went shopping the other day, conducting the business according to a method of her own, in which she had previously been successful. Her plan was not altogether novel. It was simply to take possession of the article of dry goods for which she had a longing and quietly, if possible, to slip out of the store without paying for it. In this particular instance she paid for it more dearly than she had intended. She was seen to take eighteen yards of muslin from the store. The offence was proven.

Judge—You're a pretty woman going around robbing poor men! Four months in the Penitentiary.

GETTING THE WORST OF IT.

James Mason, born to be belligerent, insisted on fighting with Officer George Little, who did his best to avoid him, but when Mason followed him up and struck him, turned on him, beat him badly with his club, then arrested him and preferred a charge of assault and battery against him. Mason appeared in Court with discolored face and a fillet around his brow—in purple and fine linen.

Judge—I'll make an example of these men when they strike officers. If you go in for a fight and get the worst of it, it's your fault. This officer did all he could to avoid you, and you followed him up. The prisoner is found guilty and remanded till Saturday.

THE WAY TO STOP IT.

John Haman was placed at the bar charged with stealing a tub of butter from Lafayette D. Hay, No. 233 Front-street. Evidence was adduced to show that the accused seized the tub of butter and ran with it, was pursued and arrested.

Judge—This going around and taking things from doors was put a stop to for a time, but I see its coming out strong again. Penitentiary six months.

INDECENT EXPOSURE.

Arthur Kelly was accused by Frederick Hillyer of indecently exposing his person in the public street and insulting women. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

A POINT OF LAW.

Margaret Gardner, a domestic, was charged with stealing a breastpin from Chas. Atkinson. The lady who kept the boarding-house at which the offence was committed testified that the breastpin was found in the prisoner's trunk.

Judge—What have you got to say?

Prisoner—I found the breastpin in the hall.

Judge—You should have returned it to the owner. If you found it and did not return it, you're just as guilty as if you stole it in the first place.

Prisoner—I did not know whose it was.

Judge—Well, now you know. Two months in the Penitentiary.

SLIGHTLY MIXED.

Theodore Brown, a colored man, was charged with an assault and battery on James Gregory, also colored. The latter testified that Theodore, with his brother John, came to the complainant's door, struck him and his wife, jerked him out into the hall and attacked him with a drawn knife. The wife of James, an Irish woman, corroborated his testimony.

Judge—How long have you been married?

Witness—Two years.

Judge—How many children?

Witness—One.

Judge—Does it look like you or like him?

The witness hung her head.

Judge—Oh, my country, my country, I sigh for thee. She's got tired of wearing o' the green.

When the witness, who wore a green ribbon in her hair, had finished her story, the Judge addressed her, saying: "You take down that green ribbon. You must give up wearing o' the green when you raise the black flag."

A witness for the defence, who was head-waiter at a hotel, testified to the good character of the accused, who had been a waiter.

Judge—Did he wait on the guests?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Judge—It's very good that he waits on the guests. It's very difficult to get waiters to do that now-a-days.

After hearing some further evidence, the Judge said the evidence was very conflicting, and suspended judgment until Saturday.

A WEDDING AND A FIGHT.

Michael Detarntel and Anthony Christman, while at a wedding in Thirty-ninth-street, became engaged with others in a free fight, in the midst of which the cry of "murder" being raised, the Police rushed in to quell the tumult. These two men told them they had no right there without a warrant, and assaulted Officer Michael McGuire while he was endeavoring to make arrests. The affair occurred at midnight, Sunday night.

Judge—Well, they were attending a party and had liquor and, I suppose, got a little too much aboard. But (to the prisoners) you know too much law altogether. It will be well for you to understand that when officers go into a house at night to quell a disturbance they have a right there. You let 'em alone. They can go anywhere when the peace of the neighborhood is disturbed.

The prisoners were discharged.

A HORSE'S PRAYER.

John Houser sold a horse to Thomas Donohue, which, the latter claimed, had the glanders, and complained of Houser as a swindler.

The Judge read the complaint.

Judge—All I object to is the prayer of the diseased horse at the end of the complaint that the accused may be dealt with according to law. Take his plea of not guilty. We'll try him next week.

BEGINNING EARLY.

A little boy named Frank Pierce, 9 years old, was charged by Robert Thompson with stealing corsets from No. 124 Fourth-avenue. The Judge inquired what was the religion of his parents, and being informed that they were Protestants, directed that he be sent to the Juvenile Asylum.

A FIGHTING WOMAN.

Fanny Ross was sent to the Penitentiary for two months for striking Officer Auguste Browning. It seems that while the officer was engaged in taking care of two other unruly men whom he had arrested, Fanny came up behind him and struck him in the eye with a key. She pleaded guilty.

Judge—Ain't you ashamed of yourself, to be striking a man! If you had come up in front of him and struck him when his hands were disengaged, so that he could defend himself, it would not have been so bad. Two months in the Penitentiary.

THE BEST WAY TO SETTLE IT.

Diana Ludlow and Anna Dany, two colored women, had a quarrel, and the latter appeared to prosecute the former on a charge of assault and battery. Anna told her story.

Judge—Well, you'd better make it up. Will you shake hands?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Judge—Go down then and perform the ceremony. [Laughter.] The two women shook hands and began to talk about their differences.

Judge—Don't you talk it over, because you'll fall out again if you do.

They left the Court-room followed by a dark cloud of witnesses.

ANOTHER ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.

Frederick Smith, a German, was brought to the bar. Officer James Byrnes charged him with assaulting him and attempting to stab him with a penknife.

Judge—Oh, that little bit of a knife wouldn't hurt you much. Don't you think he's been punished enough?

The officer thought he should be punished more.

Judge—When I was on the Police I was a very forgiving man. While my wounds were unhealed I wasn't, but as soon as they healed up I was very forgiving. The prisoner was remanded for five days.

BEATING AND BITING.

Thomas Murray was sent to the Penitentiary for two months for beating and biting John Otterson at the North River Hotel, corner of Barclay and West streets. A dirk-knife was found on the prisoner.

Judge—He should be complained of for carrying such a knife as that. There is a law expressly against it.

A LIGHT SENTENCE.

Terence Reynolds, previously found guilty of assaulting and beating Axel C. Mellen, was brought up for sentence.

Judge—What have you to say?

Prisoner—This is the first time I was ever brought up on a charge.

Judge—I tell you what it is, you must keep your hands in your pockets. You must not strike out. If you don't respect the law you'll get into trouble. If you were here supported by politicians I would send you to the Penitentiary, but, as you seem to be alone, I'll extend to you the clemency of the Court. I'll take your word that you will behave.

Prisoner—I will, Sir.

Judge—Let him go.

CALENDAR OF THE GENERAL SESSIONS.

The following is the calendar of the Court of General Sessions for to-day:

The People *vs.* Isaac Roosdale, using brass knuckles.

The People *vs.* Wm. R. Merion, counterfeiting trade-mark.

The People *vs.* Rowland R. West and G. F. Bigley, false pretences.

The People *vs.* Mary Ann McDermott and Ellen Hefferin, grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Benjamin Honey, felonious assault and battery.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 13, 1867.

$10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.	112⅝	100 Hud. Riv. R.	105½
40,000 do	112⅝	500 Pacific Mail	140¼
40,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s C.		100 do	140
'62	110	100 do	139⅞
77,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C.		300 do b30	140
'64	106⅝	200 do	139¾
20,500 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C.		200 do 2d call	139½
'65, New	109½	100 do	139⅞
35,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40. C.	102⅝	1700 N. Y. Cen.	102⅝
2,000 Brooklyn 6s, W.L.	95½	100 do b30	102⅞
40,000 Tenn. St. 6s new	67⅞	300 do b60	102¾
10,000 do 2d call	67⅛	200 do	102⅝
10,000 N. Car. 6s ex-c	52½	100 do	102⅜
9,000 do	52⅞	200 do	102⅝
15,000 N. Car. 6s New	53½	500 Erie R.	61⅝
14,000 do 2d call	53	500 do	61
8,000 Missouri 6s	98⅜	400 do	61⅛
10,000 do	98	400 Reading R.	108
1,000 O. & M. Cer.	25⅞	200 do 2d call	107¾
3,000 do b30	25½	200 Mich. S. & N. I.	69⅛
2,000 Erie 1st M.	101	200 do 2d call	68⅞
4,000 Hud. Riv. 1st M.	103	300 Ill. Cen. R.	120¼
20,000 Mich. So. S.F.B.	97⅛	500 Cleve. & Pitts	76⅞
3,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	91	200 Cle.Col.&Cin.R.	99⅞
3,000 To. & W. 1st M. Ex	89¼	200 Chi. & N. W.	35¾
10,000 Tol.&Wab. 2d M.	77½	400 do	35⅞
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st.	89	200 do b10	35⅞
1,000 Morris & Es. 1st M	94⅝	100 do s30	35⅞
1,000 West. U. Tl. 7s. B.	81	100 do	35⅞
1,000 Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	74⅝	100 do b10 2d call	35⅝
9,000 H. & St. Jo. 1st.	81	600 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	60¼
6 Bank St. of S. N. Y.	110	1000 Cleve. & Tol	119
45 Park Bank	146	200 Chic. & R. I.	91⅝
20 Bk. of Commerce	119	100 do b15	91⅜
100 Mer. U. Ex.	14	600 do	91⅜
100 Adams Ex.	63	200 do s30	91¼
50 do	63⅛	100 Chic. B. & Q. R	135
110 do	63⅛	100 do	135¾
100 Wells Fargo Ex.	64⅛	100 Ind. & Cin.	8
100 Canton Co.	44⅝	700 Tol. W. & W.	43
100 do 2d call	44⅝	200 do b30	43¼
200 Quick. Min. Co.	27⅜	200 do	43⅛
100 Amer. Coal	46	100 do 2d call	43
200 do	45	100 Pitts. F.W.&C.R.	97⅛
10 West. U. Tel.	45¼	30 do	98
500 do	45	100 Alt. & T. H.	50
500 do 2d call	45	100 do	50¾
300 Boston W. P.	24	100 Mil. & St. P. R.	35⅛
100 do s30	24	400 Mil. & St. P. R. Pf.	56⅛
100 do b30	24½	100 do	56⅜
100 Erie Railroad Pf	74	100 do 2d call	56
100 Pacific Mail b30	139	100 M. S. & N. I.	68⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U.S. 5s,'74.C.E.	109	400 Pac. M. S. Co.	138⅝
25,000 U. S. 6s. '81..C.	112⅝	100 do	138¼
275,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s,		50 do	138⅝
C., '64	106⅝	200 do b30	139
5,000 do	106⅝	100 do s30	138¾
47,000 U.S.6s.5-20s. C.'65	107	300 N. Y. Cen.	102⅝
95,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40 C.	100¾	100 do b15	102⅝
1,000 Tenn. 6s. New	67¾	500 do	102⅜
16,000 do	67	300 do	102¾
5,000 Missouri 6s	98⅛	600 Erie Railroad	60⅝
2,000 N. Car. 6s ex-c	53	600 do s10	60⅞
5,000 N. Car. 6s. new	53	700 Reading R.	107⅝
70,000 O. & Miss. C.	25⅛	300 do b30	107½
30,000 do	25	200 Clev. & Pitts	76⅜
50 Wilksbarre Coal	38	600 do	76⅜
500 West. U. Tel	44⅛	600 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	59⅞
100 Quicks. Min	27⅜	200 Cleve. & Tol.	118½
300 At. M. S. Co. s60	105⅝	800 Chic. & R. I.	90⅝
100 Boston W. P. b30	24	400 Tol., W. & W.	43
200 Chic. & N. W.	35⅝		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

400 Adams' Ex. Co.	63	100 Tol., W. & W.	43
100 Mer. U. Ex	13⅞	400 Cleve. & Tol.	118½
400 Quicksilver	28	800 Chi. & N. W.	35⅞
100 do	27⅞	100 do	35⅝
200 Mariposa Pr.	20¼	200 do b3	35⅝
100 do	20⅞	400 M. So. & N. I.	68⅞
100 Pacific Mail	140⅛	500 do	68⅞
100 West. U. Tel.	45	100 do b30	69
300 N. Y. Cen.	102⅝	200 do s10	68⅞
100 do b10	102⅝	200 Clev. & Pitts.	76⅜
100 do c	102¾	600 Chi. R. I. & P.	91⅛
400 Erie R.	61	100 do b10	91⅛
200 do c	61	1500 do	91¼
100 do b5	61	200 do c	91⅛
100 do s10	60⅞	800 Chic. & N.W.Pf.	60
200 do b3	61	100 do b10	60⅛
300 Hud. Riv. R.	109⅛	200 do	60⅞
500 Reading R.	107⅝	200 P., F. W. & C.	97⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$80,000 Am. Gold	137¾	500 Mil. & St. P. Pf. b10	56⅜
10,000 O. & M. C.	25⅛	400 do b30	57
100 Canton Co.	44⅛	200 do	56⅞
100 Pacific Mail	139	800 do	56⅛
200 do	138⅝	300 do b30	56⅝
100 do	138⅞	600 M. S. & N. I. s3	68⅝
200 West. U. Tel.	44⅛	400 do	68⅞
2300 N. Y. Cen.	102⅝	100 do	69
100 do s10	102⅝	200 do c	68⅞
200 do b15	102⅝	200 Clev. & Pitts.	76⅞
100 do c	102¾	200 do b10	76⅜
100 do s5	102⅝	100 do	76⅝
200 do b3	102⅝	200 Cleve. & Tol.	118¾
1500 Erie Railroad	60⅞	800 Chic. R. I. & P.	90⅞
1200 do	60⅞	600 do c	90⅞
600 do b3	60⅞	300 do b10	91
200 do	60⅞	200 do	91
100 do b30	60⅞	100 do	91
300 do b5	60⅞	500 Chic. & N. W.	35⅝
300 Hud. Riv. R.	109	1100 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	59⅞
400 Tol., W. & W.	43	400 do	59⅞
100 Tol., W. & W. Pf.	67	200 do b3	59⅞

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 At. Mail SS. Co.	106⅛	200 M. S. & N. I	68⅝
600 N. Y. Cen. R.	102⅝	400 Clev. & Pitts.	76⅝
800 Erie R	60⅞	100 Chic., R. I. & P. b10	90⅞
200 do b10	60⅞	200 Chic & N. W.	35⅝
400 Reading R.	107⅝	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	59⅞
200 do b30	107⅝		

THURSDAY, June 13—P. M.

The Gold Room was dull to-day, and the price less firm than yesterday. The amount of business done was quite moderate. The sales were 137⅜@137¼@137⅛@137 ℘ cent. The Cash Gold is not very abundant, and balances are carried over at cheap rates of interest. The export demand this week is not sufficient to impart animation to the movement of the Room. The Customs demand has fallen off to about $300,000 ℘ day, which would scarcely affect the market, even if these receipts were not liable to be sold, as they come in, for Government account.

The rate of Money has been generally reduced to the Brokers to 6 ℘ cent., on call, and lenders were offering larger balances to-day than could be employed. The Public Funds are very active, but they leave the Street so rapidly for out-of-town orders and for investment here, that the amounts held on speculation are greatly lessened since last week. This fact has left more Money for use on other Stocks than the revival of the Railway speculation requires, so that 6 ℘ cent. is accepted on general collateral. In Merchant paper there is not much business doing. The Banks are not inclined to buy except on very favorite names and short dates, and outside Money-lenders, as a rule, prefer to keep their balances at call.

On the Stock Exchange, the Railway market opened with an active demand, at the full prices of yesterday, and there was a large business done at the early Boards and in the Long Room in New-York Central, Erie, Rock Island, &c. Erie advanced to 61⅛@⅛ ℘ cent., but this was followed by very heavy sales down to 60⅞@⅞ ℘ cent. After 10 o'clock the general Railway list was partially lower, with a renewal of the bearish feeling against the upward movement in prices, as well as some realizations on previous purchases by the *Bulls*. Later in the afternoon this feeling continued, though the market yielded, altogether, less than ⅛@1 ℘ cent. from the highest figures of the morning. On the Miscellaneous list there was a further break of 2 ℘ cent. in the recent advance in Pacific Mail.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday night. Gold and Exchange weak:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	100	100⅝	Northwest	35⅜	35½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110	110⅛	N. West Pref.	59⅞	59⅞
U. S. Cou. 5-20s	109⅜	109⅛	Rock Island	90⅞	90⅞
N. Y. Central	101⅞	102⅛	Fort Wayne	97⅛	97⅛
Erie	60⅞	60⅞	Pacific Mail	141⅛	139⅛
Hudson	109⅛	109⅛	Quicksilver	28⅛	27⅛
Reading	107⅝	107⅛	W. U. Telegraph	45⅛	45
Mich. Southern	68⅞	68⅞	Mariposa Pref.	20	20⅛
Illinois Central	120	119⅞	Ohio Certificates	25⅛	25
Pittsburgh	76⅞	76⅞	American Gold	137⅞	137⅛
Tenn. 6s, new	68	67	Bills on London	110⅛	110

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1867	133¾	Oregon W. L., 1881	107½
6 ℘ cent., 1868	132	Oregon W.L.½ yr, 1881	107
6 ℘ cent., coup. 1863	136	5 ℘ cent., reg., 1871	112½
6 ℘ cent., reg., 1881	108⅝	5 ℘ cent. cou., 1871	116⅛
6 ℘ cent., s. c. 1881	112	End. coupons, 1871	116⅛
500 and 1000, '81	112⅝	5 ℘ cent., reg'd, 1874	103
5-20 registered, 1862	106⅝	5 ℘ cent coup., 1874	108⅛
5-20 coupon small	109⅞	End. coupons, 1874	108
5-20 500 & 1,000	110	10-40 reg.	99⅞
5-20 registered, 1864	106⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000	100⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, '65	107	7 3-10 1st series	106⅛
5-20 reg. new issue. 1865	105⅛	7 3-10 2d series	105⅞
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	105⅝	7 3-10 3d series	105⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. reg. B'y loan	104	Indiana 5s	92
N. Y. 7 ℘ c. B'y loan	108	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., l. l'n.	90
N.Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1872	99½	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex c	69¾
N.Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1873	99⅛	Tennessee 6s. new bds.	67⅞
N.Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	99	Virginia Coupon 6s	67
N.Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1875	99	Virginia 6s, ex c	47
N.Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1877	98	Virginia new bonds	42
N.Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1871	92	North Carolina 6s	65
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1870	100	North Carolina ex c	52½
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1860	101	North Carolina n. bds.	52½
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1862	101	Missouri 6s	98¼
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101	California 7s	122
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101	California 7s. large b's	121
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	101	Connecticut 6s	100½
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	101		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	126	Hanover	118
Merchants'	112	Irving	106
Mechanics'	116	Nassau	105½
Union	116	Shoe and Leather	111
America	140	Corn Exchange	121
City	200	Continental	106½
National	110	Marine	110
State of New-York	110½	Commonwealth	110
Commerce	118½	Impt'rs. & Traders'	112
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	110	Park	146
American Exchange	114	Manuf's & Merchants	100
Bank of North Am'a.	108½	Fourth National	108½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	95	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. es	90	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext.	88½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub	90	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	105	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	67
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	105	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93.	69
Erie 1st mort. 1876	101	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	102
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	100¾	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102½
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	88	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 1st M.	102⅞
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	103	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M.	85
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	99	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90
Hud. R. 7s. conv. 1867	99	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	74
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100½	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	98
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. '69-'72	104	Chi. & A. 1st mort.	101
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s '82	109	Chi. & Alton Income	90
Chi. B.&Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	90	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	50
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F.d't 7 ℘ c.	97½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	66
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	112	Peninsula R.R. bonds	74
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	91	Mil. & St Paul 1st M.	86
Alton & T.H. 2d. pfd.	83¼	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	79¼
Alton & T.H. 2d M. Inc.	77	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	86
Chic. & N. West. S. F.	93	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	104½
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	84	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	45
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	76½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95
Lack & W. Bds.	98		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $370,000; Gold Notes, $355,000. Total Receipts, $3,226,819 47; Payments, $3,206,144 92; Balance, $134,539,050 01.

The July interest on the State Bonds of Tennessee is now advertised to be paid at the Fourth National Bank in this City. It should inspire additional confidence in the credit of these Bonds, independent of the public faith of the State pledged for the prompt payment of both interest and principal, when it is stated that nearly all the Railways to which the Bonds were originally loaned, in consideration of a first mortgage lien upon their entire property—have this season promptly arranged their respective quotas of Interest, without bringing the State under advances or compelling a resort to legal measures for the enforcement of its mortgages. It is due to Gov. BROWNLOW to add that in consequence of some delays last Winter in providing promptly the whole of the January interest in New-York, that he caused a circular notice to be sent to the Railway managers several months ago, to the effect that he would assuredly appoint a receivership under the State mortgage in all instances of default of interest thereafter. Nor is there any hardship in this, as we learn that nearly every finished Road in the State is now earning, net, far more than the half-yearly sums required to pay their first mortgage Interest to the State—and but few of them have any other interest to provide for. Some of them already pay handsomely on their Capital Stock since the War.

Mr. ALEXANDER C. NELSON, at present with H. T. DORTIC, has been elected a member of the New-York Stock Exchange.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the first week in June:

1867	$67,410
1866	72,804
Decrease	$5,394

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for the first week in June were:

1867	$39,189
1866	45,823
Decrease	$6,634

Comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the first week in June:

1867	$70,270
1866	96,019
Decrease	$25,749

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending May 29 gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,119,952	Decrease	£28,415
Public deposits	8,843,011	Increase	258,147
Other deposits	17,309,383	Increase	123,931
Government securities	12,886,314	No change.	
Other securities	18,883,405	Decrease	238,917
Notes unemployed	11,358,595	Increase	597,080

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,929,170, being an increase of £157,720; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £20,417,283, showing an increase of £753,215 when compared with the preceding return.

The Toledo Road—An Inquiry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The present managers of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company have (with the exception of two or three) rendered themselves disqualified to act as Directors of the Company, by parting with their Stock, as the laws of Ohio, as well as the charter, require Directors of incorporate Companies to be Stockholders.

The Company's affairs for the past two or three years have (until recently) been withheld from the public, as well as from the Stockholders, only as they could be learned from the annual statement of the Directors. But for the last month or two the writer of the *Tribune* has either access to the books of the Company, or else he manufactures the figures of last year's weekly earnings to suit his purposes, which, of late, has been to decry almost all railroad property, with the exception, possibly, of the $4,000,000 scheme which is advertised in his paper under the auspicious signature of the "American Rothschild." Will he give us the figures of the business of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company for the six months ending last October, when the semi-annual Dividend was eight per cent.?

A STOCKHOLDER.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 13, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 13 bbls. Ashes, 2,337 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. and 219 bags Corn Meal, 7,700 bushels Wheat, 234,939 bushels Corn, 14,600 bushels Oats, 150 bushels Rye, 1,400 bushels Malt, 7,137 bushels Peas, 608 bbls. Pork, 1,546 pkgs. Lard, 100 pkgs. Cut Meats, 7,179 bbls. Petroleum and 957 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in request at $8 75 for Pots, and $13 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand including Java at 24½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Rio, 16c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been very firm and moderately inquired for. Middling grades closed at 27c.@28½c. ℘ lb., on receipts of 1,346 bales, against sales and resales of 2,100 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales
Receipts thus far this week	2,636
Receipts last week	12,351
Receipts preceding week	8,348
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	344,790
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	582,138
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	271,855
Exports since Sept. 1	404,024
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	160,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,781,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,365,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	270,000

EGGS—The supply is fair, with a steady demand at quotations. Many Western lots are arriving in poor order, and such sell to count out. State and Pennsylvania sell as yet at the mark. We quote: Jersey, Extra brands, 23c.@23½c.; State and Pennsylvania, 22c.@23c.; Ordinary Western, 20½c.@21c.; Western, by Express, 21c.@22c.; Canada, 21c.@22½c. ℘ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet and much depressed, to-day, prices receding 15c.@25c. ℘ bbl. Sales since our last have been 6,500 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $7 90@$9 50; common to good Extra State at $9 85@$10 70; good to choice do. do. at $10 75@$12; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11@$12 25 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	7 90	@ 9 50
Extra State	9 85	@12 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 90	@13 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 00	@12 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 30	@14 00
Extra Genesee	12 00	@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 00	@17 50

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping; sales have been reported of 225 bbls., at $10 15@$12 for ordinary to fair extra, and $12@$15 50 for fair to very choice extra do. ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues quite dull at $12 40@$15 for extra ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand at from $6 60@$9 10 for inferior to very choice ℘ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Corn Meal is in active request at $5 55@$5 65 for Jersey; $5 50 for City, $6 25 for Fairfax and Brandywine ℘ bbl.; sales 2,850 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 2,500 bbls. and sacks, at $12@$14 ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs.

FRUIT—Domestic Apples are about over. Some few barrels choice have brought $9. Strawberries are in liberal supply and lower. We quote: Apples, selected, $6@$7; Apples, Western, $3 50@$4 50; Apples, Prime Winter, $5 50@$6 ℘ bbl.; Strawberries, 3c.@5c. ℘ pint basket; Strawberries, 10c.@20c. ℘ quart box; Cherries, Red, 10c.@20c.; Cherries, White, 20c.@25c., ℘ lb. Dried Fruits continue very dull, and prices are mostly nominal. Apples, State, 9c.@10c.; Apples, Western, 6c.@9c.; Apples, Southern, 4½c.@6c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 40c.@44c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 9c.@10c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 9c.@10c.; Cherries, new, pitted, 46c.@48c.; Raspberries, 48c.@50c.; Plums, 33c.@34c. ℘ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited demand: Spring has been quoted lower; Winter firm. Sales have been confined to 13,000 bushels, including No. 1 Spring at $2 30, No. 2 do. at $2 10@$2 15; White Southern, $2 75; unsound do. at $2, Red Southern $2 25, and California at $2 60@$2 70 ℘ bushel. Messrs. HERMAN D. WALBRIDGE & Co. received to-day by the steamer *Champion* the first lot of new Wheat from the South. It is a fine sample and was grown by JONATHAN MILLER, Esq., near Augusta, Ga., and shipped by Messrs. C. A. WILLIAMS & Co., of that city. Corn opened very heavily under the pressure of large receipts, but closed quite buoyantly, influenced by the more favorable foreign and western news, and the consequent increase of the export and speculative demand. Sales have been reported since our last of 194,000 bushels at 95c.@1 07 for poor to very handsome new Mixed Western, closing at $1 06@$1 07 for choice sound; $1 06@$1 10, closing at $1 10 for old Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 73c.@93c. for unsound; and $1 02@1 10 for White Western and Southern, ℘ bushel. Oats have been heavy and lower, including Chicago, Milwaukee and Michigan at 70c.@73c.; new Ohio, at 80c.@81c.; Southern new, 80c. State at 83c. in store, ℘ bushel; sales 39,000 bushels. Barley continues dull and heavy. Barley Malt continues inactive. Rye is in moderate demand, including Western at $1 35@$1 40, Virginia $1 40, and State at $1 48@$1 50, ℘ bushel; sales 11,500 bushels. The market for Beans is without change. The supply of prime is light, and they command extreme rates when offered. We quote: Beans, Marrows, hand-picked, $3 85@$4; Beans, Mediums, hand-picked, $3 85@$4; Beans, Kidneys, hand-picked, $3 85@$4 25; Prime Beans, mixed parcels, $2@$3; Peas, Canada, $1 35@$1 40 ℘ bushel. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain, which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during twenty-four hours prior to 10:30 A. M. on Wednesday, June 12, 1867: *T. M. French*, Oswego, Corn; *Wm. Harden*, Fultonville, oats, &c.; *Carlon Church*, Oswego, corn: *S. D. Thompson*, Buffalo, Corn; *John R. Wild*, Buffalo, Corn.

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate request, closing at $1 30@$1 40 for shipping, and $1 60@$1 80 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw, 90c.@$1 20 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in less demand since our last, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ℘ lb.

LEATHER—Has been in fair request and steady.

MOLASSES—Is in moderate request, including Porto Rico at 55c.@72½c.; Cuba at 40c.@60c.; English Island, 55c.@60c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in more request, including Spirits Turpentine at 61c.@63c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $5; Resin at $3 75@$8 75 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4; Pitch, $4@ $4 25 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive, including Crude Whale at 70c.@75c; Bleached Whale, 80c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2 35@$2 40; Unbleached do. at $2 75@$2 80; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 40@$1 42½ ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in very moderate request at 15c.@16c. for Crude; 22c.@26c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 41c.@42c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Old Potatoes are very dull and prices tend downward. New are in fair supply and in good demand. We quote: New Bermudas, $7 50@$8; Savannah, $2@$5; old Peach Blows, $2 50@$2 75; Jackson Whites, $2 25@$2 63; Buckeyes, $1 87@$2; Chilian Reds, new, $2@$2 25; Sweet Potatoes, $4 50@$5 75 ℘ bbl.; Onions, Bermudas, ℘ bbl., $6@$7; Turnips, Russia, ℘ bbl., 75c.@87c.; Cabbages, new, ℘ 100, $6@$8; Jersey Green Peas, ℘ bbl., $6@$6 50; Tomatoes, ℘ box, 90c.@$1; String Beans, ℘ bushel, $2@$2 50; Cucumbers, ℘ doz., $1@$1 25.

POULTRY AND GAME—The demand for Poultry is good, but the supply continuing liberal, prices are not changed. We quote: *Live Poultry*—Turkeys, ℘ lb., 19c.@20c.; Fowls, ℘ lb., 15c.@18c.; Spring Chickens, ℘ pair, 50c.@$1; Geese, ℘ pair, $1 50@$3; Ducks, ℘ pair, $1@$1 50; Wild Pigeons, flight, ℘ doz., 75c.@$1; Pigeons, stall fed, ℘ doz., $1@$1 25.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less request and quite heavy to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,250 bbls., in lots, at $21 50@$21 75 for new Western Mess, closing at $21 55, cash; $21 50 for one-year-old Mess, $18 50@$18 75 for Prime, $21 75 for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in limited demand at 8¼c.@10c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 12c.@15c. for Hams, ℘ lb., the latter rate for fancy small Hams; sales 270 pkgs. Bacon is quiet at 12¾c.@12½c. for Short Clear, 11¾c.@11½c. for short Rib, 10¾c.@10½c. for Cumberland Cut, ℘ lb.; sales, 364 boxes. Lard is in good demand and firm; sales have been reported since our last of 1,850 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@13c., ℘ lb. Beef continues in limited demand at $14 50@$21 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $19 50@$23 75 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 450 bbls. Tierce Beef is quite dull. Beef Hams continue quite heavy at $38@$40 ℘ bbl.; sales 80 bbls. Butter is extremely quiet at 18c.@28c. for State, 10c.@21c. for inferior to prime Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is quiet at 7c.@16½c. ℘ lb. Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice the week's business thus: "We have nothing new to note in the Butter market. The same dullness noticed in our several late reports continues. The demand has been light during the entire week, and is principally from the local trade, who are using choice State and Western pails and tubs at irregular prices. Low grades, particularly Western, are dull and neglected, and cannot be disposed of except to the export trade at grease prices. The receipts for the past week are 10,871 packages, which is in excess of the limited demand, and the market shows plainly that it cannot be kept cleared except at figures low enough to give European shippers a margin. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh Pail Butter, ℘ lb.	.20	@28
State, Firkins, Yellow, ℘ lb.	.26	@28
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ℘ lb.	.20	@24
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ℘ lb.	.20	@24
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ℘ lb.	.17	@18
State, Welsh Tubs, ℘ lb.	.18	@22
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ℘ lb.	.18	@20
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ℘ lb.	.18	@20
Western, Ordinary, ℘ lb.	.14	@17
Grease Butter, ℘ lb.	.10	@12½

The Cheese market is fairly supplied, the receipts for the week being 19,839 boxes. The advices from the European markets being of rather an unfavorable character, shippers have been holding off and do not seem disposed to pay over 16c. for fine factory, which is below the views of receivers. Consquently the trade has not been as active as it otherwise would have been. We quote:

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ℘ lb.	.15	@16½
Factory Dairies, fair, ℘ lb.	.14	@15
Farm Dairies, Extra, ℘ lb.	.14	@15
Farm Dairies, fair, ℘ lb.	.11	@13
Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb.	.7	@10

SUGARS—Have been in good request at buoyant prices; sales since our last 1,950 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 10½c.@12½c. ℘ lb., and 835 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in good request at from 12⅞c.@15⅞c. ℘ lb. Messrs. STUART & Co. now quote their refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed, 15½c.; Granulated and Ground Sugar, 15⅛c.; White Sugar, A, 15c.; and Yellow Sugar, C, 14⅛c., cash, ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 88,000 lbs., at 12½c.@13¼c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 135,000 lbs. at 11c.@11½c.; also 71,000 lbs. Grease at 8¼c.@9½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Is inactive, but steady, at 35c. for Western, in bond, ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 470 bales Cotton, by steamer, part at ¼d. ℘ lb.; 15,000 bushels Corn at 3½d. ℘ bushel; 1,350 tierces Lard, part at 12s. 6d. ℘ ton. For London, 30 hhds. Tobacco at 22s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Glasgow, 14,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 7d. ℘ bushel. For Cork and orders, a vessel with 2,500 quarters Corn, at 5s. ℘ quarter.

Sales of Real Estate—JUNE 13.

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

Bulkhead and water right on South-street, between Pike and Market slips, being 51 feet 3 inches in width.....$4,000

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IMPERIAL TROUPE OF JAPANESE TOP-SPINNERS, ACROBATS, MAGICIANS, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IRISH EMIGRANT and HANDY ANDY. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE,
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LEAH, THE FORSAKEN. Lucille Western as Leah.

BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE and STEENIE; or, THE BRIDE OF THE BORDERS.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, THE ROBBER JUDGE; or, THE THIEVES OF PARIS. PANORAMA OF THE NILE. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE RIVAL'S RENDEZVOUS, SOMEBODY'S COAT, BALLADS, DANCES and INTERLUDES.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUE OF THE JAPS, NORMA, &c.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL-RINGERS.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Cable dates are to last evening. Lord Monck, the Viceroy of the new Dominion of Canada, sailed yesterday for his capital.

One of the chief witnesses in the late Fenian trials was mobbed at Waterford yesterday, and barely escaped with his life.

The Sultan of Turkey will start for Paris on Tuesday next. The King of Egypt is daily expected.

GENERAL.

The Constitutional Convention assembled at the usual hour yesterday morning. The report of the Committee of Sixteen on the most practical mode of proceedings to amend the Constitution, was, on motion of Mr. Harris, taken up and considered by paragraphs. A motion to divide the questions relative to canals, and refer all matters relating to canal finances to one Committee, and all matters relating to canal management to another Committee, gave rise to a debate which consumed the entire session, during which the question of canal enlargement was discussed. The motion was amended by a proposition to appoint one Committee on Canals, and that such Committee should be charged with everything pertaining to canals, embracing the subjects of revenues, care, management, &c. This motion was lost by a tie vote of 67 to 67, after which the Convention adjourned.

The trial of John H. Surratt was continued in the Criminal Court at Washington yesterday. Much time was consumed in obtaining the requisite number of jurors, and after they were obtained the panel was objected to as not having been legally drawn. The Court decided to swear in the jurors, but as most of them had expressed opinions relative to the guilt of the prisoner, much more time was lost in propounding the customary interrogatories to ascertain whether or not they were competent to serve. Several were set aside for various reasons, and after six hours' session, the panel not being complete, the Court adjourned.

A prize fight between Barney Aaron and Sam Collyer, for the championship of the light weights, took place at Aquia Creek, Va., yesterday morning. Sixty-seven rounds were fought, when Collyer, being unable to respond to the call of time, Aaron was declared the winner. The fight lasted two hours. A large crowd of spectators was present, consisting of thieves and roughs from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. The usual disgusting scenes characterized the exhibition, and the thieves prosecuted their depredations without hindrance. Another fight occurred at Fort Lee between two prize-fighters of lesse notoriety, and was also witnessed by a crowd of rowdies.

Bermuda papers of May 29 give the particulars of the opening of the Colonial Parliament. His Excellency Sir F. E. Chapman, K. C. B., R. E., the newly-appointed Governor, formally opened the Legislature. In his speech he recommended the repeal of the act relative to martial law, and expressed the hope that the subject of popular education would receive due consideration. He promised to promote to the utmost of his ability the prosperity of the colony, and the happiness of all classes of its inhabitants; to administer justice, to encourage industry and to promote education.

Mexican news from Matamoras, by way of New-Orleans, announces the death of Miramon by fever. Gens. Mejia, Castillo and other prisoners of war have been shot. The fate of Maximilian is unknown, and the most profound secrecy is observed in regard to him. The glowing proclamation said to have been made by him, which we published a few days since, is denounced as a forgery by the Imperial papers at Matamoras.

In Louisville, Ky., a negro named Milton has filed a petition in the United States Court praying for a writ of *habeas corpus*, requiring a white man named Gilden to produce the body of his daughter, Bertha Milton, who, he alleges, is held in slavery by Gilden. The case will be tried at the present term of Court.

The wife and daughter of James L. Willis, of Mendan, Vt., were struck by lightning yesterday and instantly killed. The ladies were standing in front of their residence at the time. Three persons standing near and two children in the house were prostrated by the stroke.

The steamboat *Governor Sharkey* sunk at St. Louis yesterday, and together with her cargo of Government freight is a total loss. The Captain thinks that four or five lives were lost by the disaster.

LOCAL.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Recorder Hackett presiding, and Messrs. A. Oakey Hall and Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., appearing for the people, four murder cases were brought up for final disposition. Charles B. Manuels, *alias* "Bummer Charley," colored, in whose case a new trial was lately ordered by the Supreme Court upon a writ of error, was allowed to plead guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. James W. Tierney and James McCaffray, both indicted for murder, also entered a plea of guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. The trio were sentenced to the State Prison for four years. The trial of Maurice Lonergan, the murderer of his wife, was then taken up. At the time of the adjournment of the Court the prosecution had just finished their case, and the defence will commence this morning.

The trial of an action was commenced yesterday in the Superior Court, Part II., before Judge [illegible] and a jury, entitled Wm. Elmer vs. Robert W. Milbank, in which the plaintiff seeks to recover the sum of about $50,000, the claim growing out of some transactions relating to divers patents, foreign and domestic, as to gas-lights, burners, &c. The defendant sets up a counter claim of nearly $47,000, in which appears the following item: "Nov. 2, 1863, amount paid Chas. E. Loew on account of services rendered in procuring grant from the Corporation for the People's Gas-light Company to lay its mains, pipes, &c., $20,000." The trial will be continued to-day.

The trial of the first of the "champagne cases," which was opened on Wednesday, was continued in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, yesterday. Several witnesses were examined to show that the champagne seized by the Government for undervaluation, was invoiced to this market by the importers at a much lower figure than its market value in France. The present case embraces champagne imported by the house of De St. Marccaux, of Rheims, but it is claimed that all the leading wine manufacturers of France have been in the habit of defrauding the United States Government by similar means, and this is the pioneer case out of twelve that are on the calendar.

In the case of Robert Milbank *vs.* The Second-avenue Railroad Company, reported in the Times of the 13th inst. as having been tried in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II., before Judge Miller, the jury came into Court yesterday morning and declared that they were unable to agree upon a verdict. They were accordingly discharged from the further consideration of the case. It is understood that seven were for the plaintiff and five for the defendants.

An action was tried yesterday in the Circuit Court, Part I., before Judge Peckham and a jury, in which the sum of $10,000 damages is claimed against the Third-avenue Railroad Company for alleged negligence in running over a little boy named Herman Vierech, on the 14th of October, 1865, on Third-avenue, near Twenty-ninth-street. One of the lad's legs was so badly injured that amputation became necessary. The jury were directed to bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

One hundred and thirty-eight delinquent jurors were fined each $25 yesterday by Judge McCunn, of the Superior Court. The same sum is to be imposed for each day's non-attendance during the term for which they were summoned. The Court excused all the very poor mechanics and laborers, and we notice in the list of those fined some of the wealthiest merchants, bankers and brokers of the City.

A man named Henry Bundy last evening shot at his wife while she was sitting in front of the premises No. 158 Elizabeth-street. The ball took effect in the woman's right arm, breaking one of the bones. Her husband then placed the muzzle of the pistol at his own head, and pulling the trigger, blew his brains out. Mrs. Bundy had left her husband some time since, in consequence of his failing to support her.

John T. Reaver and Wm. Webster were remanded yesterday for examination by Justice Dowling, on a charge of committing the burglary at No. 41 Broadway, whence $15,000 worth of fur goods were stolen. James M. Brodie, a fur dealer, of No. 53 Maiden-lane, was also committed, greatly to his surprise, on a charge of having received a portion of the stolen property.

In the annual regatta of the New-York Yacht Club yesterday, the schooner *Phantom*, owned by Mr. H. G. Stebbins, and the sloop *Evelyn*, owned by Mr. A. Stellenwerp, were the winners in their respective classes. The wind was light and the race was not a very exciting one.

Two bruisers, Timothy Talley and Denny Simpson, engaged in a prize fight yesterday near Fort Lee. After fighting seventeen rounds Talley was declared the victor. The Police did not interfere.

Gov. Fenton has appointed William R. Stewart one of the Board of Audit. The appointment is made to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Woodruff.

The Board of Health held its regular meeting yesterday. The weekly report of the Sanitary Superintendent was read, and numerous papers of less importance were acted on.

Hope Engine Company No. 17, of Philadelphia, passed through this City yesterday, on their way to Boston. The visitors were received and welcomed by the members of our Fire Department.

At the meeting of the Board of Excise yesterday, five cases of alleged violation of the Excise Law were tried. No licenses were revoked.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday, but transacted no business of importance. The Board of Aldermen had no quorum.

Flour and Oats were heavy and lower yesterday. Wheat was quiet and unsettled. Corn opened cheaper, under large receipts, but closed buoyantly under the more favorable accounts from the Liverpool and Western markets. Pork was less active at reduced rates. Lard, Sugar and Tallow were in good demand and buoyant. Cotton was firm, but less freely dealt in. The freight engagements were less extensive.

The Future of the Republican Party.

The Richmond Conference has resulted in an arrangement which, if followed throughout the South, will probably avert the division with which the Republican Party in that section has been threatened. The position assumed by the Virginia extremists in favor of confiscation and other penal measures as supplementary to the enacted policy of Congress, found no favor with the larger and more influential portion of the party. Under the leadership of Gov. Peirpoint and Mr. Botts, a counter movement was set in motion, pointing to the reconstruction plan as the basis of party organization and effort. Senator Wilson and delegates from Union League Clubs intervened to prevent a disruption which would have thrown the influence of Virginia against reconstruction, and a call for a State convention has been issued under auspices which apparently insure the defeat of the Hunnicutt anarchists.

In Louisiana the same good sense and moderation have been exerted in circumstances of yet greater difficulty. There party unity was in imminent jeopardy. Local jealousies and differences had led to the organization of conflicting interests, and these again to the moral weakness of the party. Gradually, however, wiser counsels have prevailed, and though extremists still carry on an outside struggle, their influence is insignificant. The primary elections for members of a Convention developed both enthusiasm and harmony. "As for certain factious clubs with fancy names," says the New-Orleans *Republican*, a journal not open to the charge of exaggerated conservatism:

> "If they choose to rehearse in separate bodies their parts in the political drama which is to restore Louisiana, let them do so; but when the time arrives for their public performance they must come on the stage as regular members of the Republican Party, otherwise they doom themselves to the fate of all schismatics. They may weaken their friends a little and strengthen their enemies as much by maintaining at that important moment a separate organization; themselves they cannot benefit."

The lessons thus taught are at once an encouragement and a warning. They exemplify the controlling power of the more moderate element in the Republican Party. And they convict the ultra faction who clamor for confiscation and the imposition of other conditions and penalties yet undefined, of pursuing a course which, while it "dooms themselves to the fate of all schismatics," must "weaken their friends a little and strengthen their enemies as much."

These facts cannot be too distinctly apprehended by the managers of the Republican Party movement in the Southern States. They cannot afford to experimentalize with popular feeling, to pander to ignorant passion at the expense of right, or to encumber the party with more than its proper burdens. Least of all can they afford to invest with importance the heads of "certain factious clubs with fancy names," or to yield to the dictation of persons whose avowed purpose is to delay the restoration of the South to the Union.

The strength of the party at the South is derived from its proclaimed desire for speedy reconstruction and its known ability to effect it. By raising the confiscation standard it might indeed succeed in rallying the negro vote, and by dividing the races lay the foundation of a contest between them. But such a policy could not possibly confer power. *That* is dependent wholly upon the good faith and judgment of the party in the working of the existing law. The plea is that the Republican Party, notwithstanding its exaction of unpalatable conditions, is the friend of the Southern people. It offers to them, as evidence of this, the plan matured by Congress, and it declares through its Congressional Committee that that plan is designated to be a finality. The party comes before the South, then, as its best friend—as the agency through which it may regain the peace and privileges of the Union, and the prosperity which will attend reëstablished confidence. There can be no shrinking from this position without dishonor. There can be no paltering with its promises, no evasion of its responsibilities, without destroying the chance of securing the supremacy of the Union Party in the future politics of the South.

The opportunity, if lost, will not recur. The tendency among the influential classes of the South is to gravitate toward the Republican Party. The conviction which animates Gen. Longstreet governs the judgment of thousands. They consider the Democracy the embodiment of principles which received their quietus in the war, and they look hopefully to the Republican Party as that by which the regeneration of the South may be effected. They take it at its word, and declare their adhesion to it as the party of the future. And they predicate their estimate upon the honest aim of the Reconstruction Law as a peace-offering whose acceptance will end existing difficulties. In a party as well as in a national sense, it is essential that these expectations be fulfilled. They are reasonable and just expectations, in view of the action of Congress and the more recent averments of representative Senators and members, and the party must take care that they be realized. If this be done without needless waste of time—if the confiscationists and malcontents generally be passed by unheeded, or be treated as abettors of the enemy—the Republican Party may obtain the mastery at the South. And with preponderating strength there, the fault will be its own if the party be deprived of national power.

To promote party success at the South, however, the Northern Unionists must make manifest their moderation and fairness by an unequivocal indorsement of the reconstruction scheme as a finality. They owe to themselves and to those whose coöperation they seek, the repudiation of the disorganizing schemes which are put forward as pretexts for prolonging the dismemberment of the Union. These are not trifles which they can tolerate with impunity. Simply to be suspected of a leaning toward confiscation would be to provoke the opposition of ninety-nine-hundredths of all, North or South, who have aught to lose. For confiscation as proposed by Stevens and Phillips, or a division of land as suggested by Senator Wade, is a war upon property, which, once begun, would not be confined to the South. The North has its agrarians and repudiators, who will not be slow in turning to account any movement for destroying the inviolability of property rights in the Southern States. Hence the importance of crushing at the outset every attempt to fasten upon the Republican Party either affiliation with or responsibility for these projects of the extremists. The hope of the party's future lies in its steadfast adherence to the principles which conducted it to victory, and the policy of reconstruction with the success of which its fortunes are identified.

Gens. Sheridan and Pope.

We shall soon have an opinion from the Attorney-General as to the power of Military Commanders in the South to remove civil officers. The general expectation is that the opinion will be against it: and it is supposed that the President will be governed by that opinion. Gen. Pope has removed the Mayor of Mobile, and Gen. Sheridan has removed the Mayor of New-Orleans, the Governor of Louisiana, and sundry other officials of various grades.

It may be wise to restrain such removals for the future; but it will be a grave practical mistake to reverse the action taken hitherto, and a still greater blunder to remove or punish the officers for having taken it.

It is perfectly clear that the people want things *done*, not argued, in the South. They applaud Sheridan for having swept out of his path men who were hindering and obstructing the work of reconstruction which he was sent there to carry out. Whether he had the strict, technical right to do it, or not, makes little difference. They do not care to inquire into that;—indeed they are impatient and uneasy when they find *that* made the main point in the case by the Government. This may not be encouraging to lovers of constitutions and laws,—to those who believe the salvation of the country depends upon a rigid adherence to the letter of both; but it is unquestionably the temper of the people. They believe that the rebel temper still exists, and that it lies at the bottom of every attempt to defeat, check or even guide the process of reconstruction by our Military Commanders under the law of Congress, and they interpret everything that happens in the light of this belief.

Everybody rejoices at the displacement of Gov. Wells. In New-Orleans all parties are equally jubilant. He has proved himself, precisely what Gen. Sheridan calls him, a trickster and a hypocrite. He has acted with all parties and betrayed them all, yielding first to one and then to the other, as he fancied he could best promote his own interest. Mayor Monroe finds no champions, except from the enemies of reconstruction. Judge Abell is in the same predicament, and although Mayor Withers, of Mobile, is scarcely held responsible for the disturbance at the Kelley meeting, it is felt that his removal will instil a salutary lesson into the official mind and make Southern civil officers careful to err on the side of too *much* precaution against riot, if they err at all.

The people approve what both Sheridan and Pope have done. It shows energy, courage and a determination to bring about results. They will regard the removal of either of them, not as a necessary vindication of law, but as a protest against what they have done; and though such a verdict would do great injustice to the motives of the President, the practical result would be the same. Sheridan's removal would have the effect of encouraging resistance to the work he is trying to accomplish. And its effect upon the public mind would be decidedly bad.

The whole course of events since the war testifies the popular disinclination to deal largely in technicalities. Results are what is wanted:—the mode of reaching them is held to be a matter of secondary importance.

The Albany Murder.

The *Tribune* persists in requiring the Press not to call Cole's killing of Hiscock *murder* until they have had a chance to hear and examine Cole's excuse for doing it. It declares, with a degree of sympathy that is somewhat startling, that a grievous wrong is done by newspapers that pronounce it murder on the facts already known to the public. It says:

> "Whether a man may kill the seducer of his wife is of course a fair subject of discussion for those who choose to go into it; but when the Times declares, as it did yesterday morning, that the Albany tragedy was as deliberate a murder as it is possible for one to commit; that 'it had every element which the law makes essential to that particular crime,' and that Cole 'deliberately shot and killed' his victim, 'after three days' reflection,' it states *what it does not know* and has no business to assume."

We *do* "know" precisely what the *Tribune* charges us with "assuming." According to Cole's own statement he heard that Hiscock had seduced his wife on Sunday morning, and he shot Hiscock late on Tuesday evening. This gave him three days for "reflection,"—though he devoted part of that time, as he himself states, to discussing the question whether he should kill Hiscock or not. That he did "deliberately shoot and kill" his victim,—without giving him the slightest warning of his purpose, still less any chance for denials or explanations,—without even looking him in the face or giving him a chance to know of his approach,—the *Tribune* knows as well as we do: indeed everybody knows it who knows anything of the events of the day. The fact that Cole came to Hiscock armed with a loaded pistol, is also as well established as any fact can possibly be.

Now we insist that these constitute "every element which the law makes essential to murder." If not, what element is lacking?

Now we beg to ask the *Tribune*, in the first place, whether it really believes that the right of a man to "kill the seducer of his wife," is a "fair subject of discussion?" And, in the next place, whether it is prepared to acquit Cole of the crime of murder, provided every excuse that he urges on his own behalf proves to be true?

MINOR TOPICS.

There seems to be a difference of opinion as to who must wear the honors of Queretaro. Escobedo's proclamation to his soldiers opens by declaring, "to your courage, determination and endurance the country owes this greatest victory of the war." On the other hand, trustworthy advices say the honor of this crowning feat belongs to Col. Miguel Lopez, of the Imperial forces, who, taking advantage of his power as officer of the day, delivered up the Fort of the Cross for the alleged sum of 3,000 ounces ($48,000,) and so gave the Liberals free entrance into the city. The garrison of the fort, thus sold out in Mexican fashion, was caught asleep, and very little fighting occurred. There is a kind of poetical justice in such a *dénouement* of the long Mexican tragedy, for in no country in the world does treason play a readier *role* in military strategy. The number of "free lances" in Mexico for the last half century ready to desert to the party that will pay the highest is something marvelous. For many years organized gangs of robbers have infested all the roads, whose services in case of war were secured for a price. If weapons of steel will not prevail in Mexico, it is only needful to tip them with gold and they will pierce anything. A considerable part of the Imperial officers were native Mexicans, and some of them were traitors to the Liberal ranks, in which they had once fought. What is an extra treason, more or less? We cannot, in reading of this double treachery of Lopez, help reflecting on the seldom-noticed fact that during our long and doubtful war—and a civil war at that—there was not a single instance on either side of the deliberate betrayal of the cause which the combatants had severally espoused. Never were temptations greater, nor chances more favorable, but the possibility of deliberate treason on the part of any of its officers was never dreamed of by either side.

There is no foundation, we trust, for the story which attributes to the liquor-dealers of this City an intention "to bring the Excise Law to a summary test" by a simultaneous opening of all liquor-shops on some specified Sunday. The theory is that by this proceeding, and the wholesale arrests that would follow, the immunity of all would be secured by the refusal of the Justices to commit any, and thus the Police might realize the impossibility of enforcing the law. We give the respectable body of liquor-sellers credit for more sagacity and principle than would be implied by participation in a plan which aims at the direct, open and systematic violation of a statute which the Police are bound to enforce. The law is open to grave objection, we admit. It is more stringent than seems necessary for the preservation of order, and some of its provisions interfere seriously with the convenience of a large and sober class. Its amendment in this respect must be sought, however, in the proper manner by so influencing public opinion as ultimately to reach the Legislature and obtain a modification of the more obnoxious provisions. Any other course will have the effect of alienating much of the feeling which now favors the adoption of a more liberal enactment, and will render the moral sentiment of the community a unit in support of the law as it stands. As between the maintenance of duly constituted authority and the license which would encourage wholesale defiance of it, there can be no room for hesitancy on the part of the citizens.

Disappointment was expressed by many of the guests on Wednesday's trial-trip of the *Dunderberg*, because her great guns were not fired. It seems to us that the Government was perfectly right in telegraphing orders that no such exhibition should be made. The ship was private property, but the ordnance was public property, and as such could not be lawfully sold with the vessel. The custom of all Governments is to avoid public tests of its weapons of war in presence of critical judges of foreign nations, and this custom was specially fitting where the guns would have been tried on what is now a French ship-of-war. In the French breech-loading cannon now on exhibition at the Paris Exposition, Napoleon has had the breech-loading apparatus removed, in what is almost an affectation of secrecy, since their mechanism is tolerably well known to experienced gun-smiths the world over. In our own yards, when a gun is condemned, and it is proposed to sell it for old iron or other purposes, the trunnions are carefully broken under the trip-hammer, that the piece may be useless as a weapon of war. If a condemned weapon, which is pronounced unfit for its original purpose, invariably undergoes this formality, still more justly should a powerful and perfect battery, the most formidable ever yet ranged together in a ship-of-war, be kept from being subjected to manipulation and experiment in a foreign war-vessel. So far from showing a discourteous spirit, our Government was kindly in permitting the guns to remain, so that the trip might be undertaken with the ship in fighting condition. Had it also allowed experimentation, it would have exhibited a want of form and a careless departure from usage, which would have brought a laugh upon it from the French.

Niagara and Richmond (two main scenes of Mr. Greeley's exploits) appear to be the localities where Jefferson Davis' waning star now attracts the most notice and obeisance. Throughout the South in general, the personal unpopularity of that chieftain, his unsympathetic views, and above all, his wrong-headed obstinacy in the conduct of affairs, have caused his career to be watched with much less interest than it otherwise would have received. Even in Montreal, he was received without demonstration, and he was able to keep his self-denying resolution of privacy without much effort. But a Niagara correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* says that "all the Confederates in that city" welcomed him on his arrival,—him, "our gallant and noble chief," the "victim of oppression and tyranny." There, where a "pleasant Confederate society is springing up," he will be free, we are told, from the "prying curiosity so characteristic of the Yankee." "Prying curiosity" is good, considering that Mr. Davis was so severely let alone in his sojourn at the North. The fact is, that there is absolutely nothing in the character or career of this gentleman, to awaken even a spark of interest, and it was only the representative character of his position which ever evoked the sympathies of a part of the South, on the occasion of the downfall of the Confederacy. It was here that his benevolent bondsmen made their great mistake, and it is for this cause that the "bailing out" of Davis fell like a flat piece of news even on the South, and, instead of being the eternal reminder of gratitude, and so forth, that those gentlemen expected, it was dropped even before it had become a seven days' wonder. Our special tourist in the South, whose Bristol letter was published yesterday, illustrates this point in an incident. Gov. Letcher owned to him that Mr. Davis was a man of "excessive obstinacy,"—one whom "it was no use reasoning with;" and yet Gov. Letcher "takes a higher view of Davis' ability than most men." Similar expressions are used by many Southern officers, from Gen. Johnston downward, and Gen. Jordan's scathing review of Mr. Davis' career in *Harper's Magazine* is still well remembered. As the foremost Confederate, in whom, if executed, a cause once dear to them would have received a blow after surrender, the Southern people deplored the punishment of Davis; but, in general, (except the "pleasant Confederate society" to be found at such extremes as Niagara and Galveston,) they did not feel the overwhelming tenderness for him which would have been aroused had his place been occupied by such a man, for example, as Gen. Lee.

We believe it to be the sentiment of many judicious observers that the Pacific Railroads may yet turn out to be the great agents in solving the Indian question, not only from their ability to transport troops and supplies, but more especially because they will absorb the present random lines of military operation, and furnish a single, fixed objective. That is to say, if our soldiers fight the Indians, they will "fight it out on that line." And, when peace is made, the main and final feature of it will be that Indians shall be forever barred from that great zone of travel which belts the continent from Missouri to California, a hundred miles and more in breadth, and which will embrace all the authorized railroad and wagon routes of travel. If war be waged in earnest, and much good blood be shed, hostilities will only cease on condition that the red men keep away altogether from the broad swathe we have indicated. Outside these lines they may tomahawk each other with some impunity; and even emigrants who stray among them must take care of their own scalps. But the great trans-continental conduits of commerce and emigration must be kept open henceforth and forever. The progress of the Pacific Railroad each day more clearly fixes this policy as the true one, and idle and rambling raids for vengeance, and aimless campaigns to all quarters of the compass, will give way before the simple problem of protecting this beaten highway.

A more saddening case is rarely presented than one which was witnessed yesterday at the Essex Market Police Court. A young soldier who had lost his leg during the late war, and was suffering besides with disease, applied to the presiding magistrate to be committed to the Almshouse. He was unable to support himself:—his severe afflictions utterly incapacitated him for labor. The application for a pauper's crust on Blackwell's Island was evidently made at a sacrifice of pride, as the poor fellow apologetically informed the bystanders that before the war he was able to make a comfortable living. That such a lot as this should befall any maimed soldier of the Union army is greatly to be deplored. It ought by no possibility to be permitted. The State has provided at Albany a "Home" for destitute soldiers, and the man to whom we have alluded should have been directed thither. He was without relatives or friends, and by such as he the benefits of the State Asylum are most appreciated. But there is still another class of destitute and sick soldiers in this City—hundreds in number—who will not avail themselves of the aid and protection which the State in this manner tenders to them. To do so would involve a separation from wife and children—and rather than submit to such a sorrow, they prefer to depend for subsistence upon the small earnings of their families and the few dollars which the good Samaritans of the Ladies' Union Relief Society are enabled monthly to supply. The sufferings of these poor soldiers should not go unrelieved. Their lives were freely offered to save the life of the nation, and the debt the public owes them can never be repaid. The excellent Association to which we have referred—composed as it is of devoted women who personally visit the homes of all the really deserving and helpless discharged soldiers—is the best channel through which the benevolent can apply their offerings. Since the time of the organization of the Association in November, 1865, there has been distributed the sum of $13,000 to its beneficaries. The good work should not cease for lack of funds.

We notice that the subject of establishing public baths is under advisement by the Common Council. The need of such conveniences by the 486,000 occupants of our 15,000 tenement-houses at least, is indeed sore and pressing, and we doubt very much whether any unappropriated moneys could be better bestowed than in supplying it. That the poor would appreciate the benefits to be derived from free bathing facilities is not to be questioned. The experience of Boston with her large free lavatories, adapted to the use of both sexes, during the few years in which they have been in operation, fully proves that the public bath is esteemed as a public blessing. We suggest, if the idea of erecting these healthful establishments is really to be carried out, as we hope it may be, that the first public baths be built along our river fronts, and that the present Summer be not allowed to pass without putting the design in practice. To say nothing of the sanitary benefits which would be conferred upon the poor by public baths, the expense of their construction would be more than compensated by the advantages to public decency and order, in establishing them in the localities we have suggested.

The New-Orleans *Republican* expresses the hope that Congress will evince its appreciation of the frank and manly stand taken by Gen. Longstreet in support of the reconstruction plan, by restoring him to the full rights of citizenship. Senator Sherman, it may be remembered, introduced a similar proposition in regard to Ex-Gov. Brown, of Georgia, whose efforts to induce compliance on the part of the Southern people have no doubt been persistent and serviceable. The Senate took no action on Mr. Sherman's motion, and we anticipate none in behalf of Gen. Longstreet at a period so early as the *Republican* appears to desire. But the mere mention of the matter is suggestive. It shows that Republicans have no disposition to perpetuate disabilities except as a means of holding enemies of the Union in check, and that they are prepared to sustain the adoption of a liberal policy to those of the excluded class who prove themselves the earnest promoters of the Congressional plan.

The excursion party and the interesting notes they send back keep us well up in our admiration of this end of the Pacific Railroad line, but the energetic Californians are pushing the other end along with even more marvelous rapidity, since their work lies not on level prairie land but amid mountain passes and through the tough rock of the Sierra. The great Summit Tunnel, to be 1,660 feet long, had generally been calculated as a looked-upon three or four years' job; but, putting in practice the underground tactics their quartz mining had taught them, our California friends not only began at both ends but sunk a shaft in the middle and worked both ways from that. The tunnel was commenced last September and on the 1st of May had but 681 feet remaining to be taken out. This was disappearing at the rate of 60 feet each week, which promises to have it completed in August—eleven months from the start!

The experimental firing of the 20-inch gun which took place not long since at Fort Hamilton, shows that we possess a tremendous weapon of war which no foreign vessel can withstand. But this trial also showed that our ordnance officers hitherto have been handling their monstrous cannon in the daintiest and most gingerly fashion. The charges used were,—first shot, 125 pounds of "mammoth grain" powder; second shot, 150 pounds; third shot, 175 pounds; fourth shot, 200 pounds. The result, which was highly successful, puts to shame some of our officers, we think, for not finding out earlier the endurance of these monstrous smooth-bores. They have long been engaged in dry-nursing or weaning these guns with a kind of drugged powder, administered in homeopathic doses. The *Monitor's* 15-inch guns were not allowed to be used with over thirty-five pounds of powder, and to that cause alone is attributable the fact that she did not make a prize of the *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads. The service charge then fixed at thirty-five pounds has been raised till it has reached sixty pounds, and, if we mistake not, since the war no less than 100 pounds have been safely used in the 15-inch gun. It is strange that we had this splendid weapon so many years before venturing to find out what it would stand in the way of a practical service charge. The 20-inch guns, too, we have employed for several years, and until the late trials at Fort Monroe and Fort Hamilton, we knew nothing about them. One was mounted in New-York harbor some time since, and a great time made over the feat then achieved with it, which was to put down its enormous throat 100 pounds of patent powder for a charge. This charge bore so small a proportion to the calibre of the cannon that the artillerists had to support the powder by introducing it on "mattresses of straw," (to quote the report,) so as to hold it up to the vent. And now we have 200 pounds of powder safely and successfully used. These gigantic smooth-bore guns of ours will accomplish wonders, if we will but give them a chance. As it is, there is something startling in the very thought of a projectile weighing no less than 1,080 pounds, driven by the explosive power of a mass of 200 pounds of powder. It is a token of Titanic warfare to come.

The telegraph has told us of the growing desire for annexation to the United States which the acquisition of Russian America has engendered among the inhabitants of British Columbia. San Francisco journals bring further evidence on the subject, culled from the Victoria papers, which discuss its merits with a freedom and a friendship to this country rare among the British Colonial Press. The *Colonist*, the oldest Victoria paper, while recognizing an alliance with "the Dominion of Canada" as a not improbable alternative, declares that annexation is discussed at every corner; that "the people desire to come under the Stars and Stripes, and that the change would be an immense benefit to the colony." The *Morning News*, another Victoria journal, pronounces decidedly in favor of the movement, which derives strength from the depressed condition of the colony, the bankruptcy of its local government, and the persistent neglect of its wants and wishes evinced by the Imperial authorities.

For two years Broadway is to be torn up "in spots," and half a million of dollars is to be spent in laying down a new pavement which is ten years behind the age—noisy, hard for horses, and which everybody will wish taken up within two years after it is down. Canal-street and a large number of the streets up town are to be subjected to the same process. Why is this? Why do not the City authorities provide at least for a trial of the kinds of pavement which have proved in other cities infinitely better than this, and which certainly have many points of very decided superiority? Is it absolutely necessary that we should be compelled to endure the *worst* pavement known for the next ten years?

It is now acknowledged that the extent and design of the conspiracy recently discovered in Hanover were greatly exaggerated by the first accounts, which stated that the assassination of King William of Prussia and Count Von Bismarck, and the restoration of the exiled King, were the objects aimed at by the conspirators. But it appears their plans embraced no such crazy designs, and that they only wished to convey to their exiled lord a substantial testimonial of their regard in the shape of a good round sum of money. Assassination is not a popular way of redressing political wrongs, even in Europe. The attempted murder of Count Von Bismarck, by the fanatic Blind, was condemned by the staunchest enemies of that able but unscrupulous statesman, and the recent attempt to kill the Czar is emphatically reprobated by the people who suffer most from his despotic rule.

It is an unquestionable fact that many clerks in our mercantile houses are receiving *less* pay now in greenbacks than they or their predecessors who filled the same posts received in gold before the war. When one considers the way in which prices have doubled or trebled during the interval, and the way in which mechanics and day laborers have increased their wages, the misfortune of these clerks is apparent. The answer of the employers to this fact is, that the dullness of business will not permit higher salaries. But, why should the wages of an employe be docked in proportion to the dullness of the times, when they would not be increased in ratio to the briskness of the times? It is not pretended that if three times this year's profit were made in 1868, threefold wages would be paid to the salaried subordinates. The truth is, that not only present but *past* profits should be considered, in so bridging over an unprofitable season as not to decrease a faithful employe's wages to less than a fair living.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Death of Chief-Justice Joseph Henry Lumpkin—Biographical Sketch, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Atlanta, Ga., Thursday, June 6, 1867.

The announcement of the death on Tuesday last, at his residence in Athens, Ga., of Hon. Joseph Henry Lumpkin, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, has caused universal sorrow and regret throughout the State where his long and distinguished life at the bar and on the bench of the highest Court of Appeals had won for him the respect and admiration of all classes of the people. He was struck by paralysis on the morning of the 23d inst., as he was walking in his garden after breakfast; he never rallied in the least, never spoke, and was almost unconscious until without a struggle he breathed his last on the morning of the 4th inst. He leaves a widow and several children, one of whom is the widow of the famous lawyer, Thomas R. R. Cobb, who was killed at the first battle of Fredericksburgh, in December, 1862.

Judge Lumpkin was born in Oglethorpe County, Ga., on the 23d of December, 1799. He entered the University of Georgia at a very early age, but left it after a year for Princeton, N. J., where he graduated with high distinction in a class remarkable for talent and proficiency. In 1820 he was admitted to the bar, commenced the practice in Lexington, Oglethorpe County, formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. Miller Grieve, and became almost immediately one of the most prominent and successful lawyers in the State. After an assiduous devotion of a quarter of a century to the labors of his profession, and having amassed a large fortune, he retired from the bar in 1844, and went to Europe to recruit his enfeebled health. While there the Legislature of Georgia organized the Supreme Court, and Judge Lumpkin was unanimously elected Chief-Justice, Ebenezer Starnes and Hiram Warner being his associates. From that time he was continuously reelected, and at his death there were two years of his term unexpired. Judge Lumpkin was an intimate personal friend and devoted political adherent of Gov. George M. Troup, the great champion of State Rights, and famed for the part he took in what is called the "Creek difficulty." While at the Bar, Judge Lumpkin was most renowned as an advocate, and was regarded as one of the most powerful orators at the Bar. As a Judge he was dignified, conscientious, assiduous and independent, bringing great legal knowledge and good temper to the discharge of his duties. He was an earnest advocate of the cause of temperance, a pious and prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, an exemplary husband and father, and a charming social companion. I have been favored by a distinguished lawyer, who has known Judge Lumpkin for many years, with the foregoing particulars of his life and career. His elder brother, Hon. Wilson Lumpkin, thrice Governor of Georgia, and for many years Representative and Senator in Congress, now in his 85th year, resides near Athens.

Great anxiety is expressed as to how the vacancy on the Supreme Bench will be filled, whether by appointment of Gen. Pope, or by the Governor, with the General's consent. The number of men who are spoken of as "likely to get it" is sufficiently large to supply all the State and Federal Courts with eminent Judges of remarkable qualifications, hitherto inadequately appreciated. The public hope that the place will be left vacant until the State is restored to her position and allowed to choose her best man. The lawyers who could take the test-oath, and be thus appointable by Gen. Pope, do not stand high at the Bar or in public esteem, if I may judge from the remarks I have heard in relation to those of whom mention has been made in connection with the vacant seat on the Bench.

I had no idea until I saw and heard for myself to what extent the confiscation humbug has taken hold of the negro mind, especially in the towns, and how confidently they look to being presented with a neat farm and stock "when Congress meets." The delusion has penetrated the rural districts, and I have been frequently asked by negroes to tell them "the straight of the story." When I have explained to them that confiscation means taking the land and other property away from the white people who now employ them, and who formerly owned them, and the dividing it out and selling it to the colored people, I have seen very few of the plantation negroes who wished for the operation. They would like to get land and own a house; but if they can only get it by "stripping old master of the little he has left," they prefer to remain as they are. At least this is the way they talk, and I am credulous enough to believe them. In the towns the negroes feel and talk very differently. They are for the most part uproarious Radicals, and damn the rebels with as much unction as Wendell Phillips or Parson Brownlow. The plantation negro is a very different animal. He has been born and brought up where he now lives. He has played with the children of his old master. He has been nursed when sick, by his old mistress. He has always talked of the place as "our plantation." He has shared the joy and sorrow, the prosperity and adversity of his owner, and, though conscious of his freedom, retains the old attachment and admiration for "de family," and alludes feelingly to "de heap o' money Mass —— lost when all his niggers war sot free." These people as a mass would rather aid their former masters and mistresses than deprive them of anything. No dependent laboring class in the world is treated with the same familiarity and kindness as are the negroes by those who used to hold them as slaves. This was caused by the impassable social gulf between them; and the negroes now cannot change their habits and way of thinking. What another generation or two may think is another thing. They have always despised the "poor white folk who never owned the hair of a nigger," and now when they see these very men pretending to be their devoted friends, and asking them to "vote agin their old masters," they smell the mice evidently, and halt to reconnoitre in front. In the cities, this one for instance, manhood is asserted in various ways, which are more demonstrative than pleasant. I think that the Radicals may count confidently on a large negro vote here; but when they fail to present the well-stocked farms, and it is found that they were only "fooling de nigger," I think that a revulsion is not improbable.

The Convention is gaining ground by slow but sure degrees. The *Intelligencer* of this place, which, although formerly devoted to Ex-Gov. Brown, opposed him and the military bill, has latterly come out for the Convention. I hear that the *Chronicle and Sentinel*, of Augusta, has done likewise.

All the rumors of quarrels between Gen. Pope and Gov. Jenkins, and the probable deposition of the latter, are, I am credibly assured, empty fabrications. On the contrary, the dual Executive get along famously, and attribute their happy relations to the fact that they are both rigid members of the never-poke-your-nose-into-other-people's-business society.

Hot days and nights, mosquitoes, gnats, straw hats, linen clothes, palm-leaf fans, asking you all the time, "Are you insured in the Mutual Protection Against Accident Association?" and the remark repeated fifty times a minute, "Great weather, Sir, this for cotton," are here in every direction now.

QUONDAM.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 13.

SANFORD CONOVER.

SANFORD CONOVER's counsel this morning made a motion for a new trial in his case, and Judge FISHER said he would hear argument in support of the motion some day next week. It is understood that they propose to show that some of the Government witnesses in the former trial swore falsely. They will also urge that Judge FISHER's decision yesterday, quashing the panel of jurors in SURRATT's case, applies here, and entitles their client to trial before a new jury, but it is generally believed by members of the Bar that this view cannot be sustained. CONOVER remains in jail, and it is said he took great interest in yesterday's decision, and thinks it can be made available.

OPINION ON THE RECONSTRUCTION ACT.

It is expected that at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow the supplementary opinion of Attorney-General STANBERY, regarding the Military Act, will be finally passed upon, as it is about completed; but there is no probability that it will be officially promulgated for several weeks.

COLLECTOR SMYTHE.

Collector SMYTHE arrived here to-day, and is stopping at Willard's.

To the Associated Press.

THE GREEK MINISTER'S RECEPTION.

Mr. A. K. RANGABE, Minister of Greece, his son, CLEON RANGABE, Secretary of Legation, D. N. BOTASSI and J. M. RODOCAWACHI, Consuls of Greece in New-York and Boston respectively, were received to-day at the State Department by Secretary SEWARD. The reception was a mutually agreeable one. The Greek Minister will be received by the President at an early day.

Secretary SEWARD introduced the gentlemen to Assistant Secretaries SEWARD and HUNTER, and Chief Clerk CHEW. The distinguished foreigners in the course of the day visited the General Land-office, and were agreeably entertained by Commissioner WILSON, who gave them some idea of the public land system of the United States.

THE OSSIPEE AT CALLAO.

Capt. GEO. F. EMMONS, commanding the United States steamship *Ossipee*, reports to the Navy Department from Callao, on the 7th of May, his arrival at that port from Valparaiso on the 4th of that month. He reports finding at Callao the United States ships *Nyack* and *Fredonia*. Admiral DAHLGREN was at Panama on a visit, with two of the squadron. The officers and crew of the *Ossipee* are all well. The shipping at Callao is very heavy, the result of the guano trade.

THE CASE OF SANDFORD CONOVER.

Judge LANDER to-day, in the Criminal Court, filed a motion to set aside and vacate the judgment and for a new trial in the case of SANDFORD CONOVER, convicted of perjury and sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary for ten years. Argument on the motion will be heard in about ten days; hence an order has been issued to detain CONOVER in this city to be present on that occasion.

EMIGRATION STATISTICS.

There has been compiled at the Bureau of Statistics an abstract of the reports of the examination of vessels having on board passengers other than cabin passengers which have arrived at the port of New-York during the month of May, 1867, from which it appears that the total number of vessels examined was seventy-five, of which forty-five were steamships and thirty sailing vessels. The total number of passengers brought by them was 37,998, of which 21,514 were males and 14,484 were females. Several of the vessels examined brought more passengers than the law allows, and were reported to the Collector of the port for prosecution. The largest number of passengers brought in any one vessel was in the American steamship *Atlantic*, which brought 1,037.

The following are the receipts for customs from June 1 to the 8th, inclusive, at the ports below named: New-York, $2,050,000; Boston, $418,948; Philadelphia, $211,382; Baltimore, $109,854; San Francisco, May 4 to May 11, $149,253. Total, $2,937,437.

ORDERS IN BANKRUPTCY.

The revised proofs of general orders in bankruptcy were not furnished to the Government Printing Office until last Monday. On the next day the number of copies ordered by the Senate—2,000 for the use of the Senators and 1,000 for the use of the Supreme Court—were printed.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

Returns have been received at the General Land Office from the officers at Stockton, Cal., showing an aggregate disposal of 14,889 acres during April, 1867, at that office, of which 12,409 were taken with cash, and 2,480 taken for actual settlement under the Homestead Law. From the local office at Jackson, Miss., the officers report 7,371 acres taken for homesteads under the law of June 21, 1866, showing an addition of ninety-two farms to be added to the productive force of the State.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Detached—First Assistant Engineer WILSON R. PURSE, from special duty at New-York and ordered to duty in the Engine Department of the New-York Navy-yard. Passed Assistant Surgeon S. T. SHAW, from the Naval Academy and waiting orders. Acting Ensign CHAS. ARTHUR, from the Naval Hospital at New-York and granted sick leave of absence. Ordered Chief Engineer ROBERT DARBY on duty in the Engine Department of the New-York Navy-yard. Passed Assistant Paymaster GEO. F. GRIFFING, to take passage in the *Franklin* for duty on the *Frolic*. Passed Assistant Surgeon HENRY S. PITKIN, to the Naval Academy. Acting Ensign E. T. STRONG, to the Apprentice-ship, Portsmouth. Placed on waiting orders—Acting Ensign W. J. DUMONT and Acting Volunteer Lieut. W. DURANN. Honorably discharged—Acting Ensign G. M. SMITH, Acting Second Assistant Engineer JAS. T. MILSTEAD, Acting Third Assistant Engineer W. MADDEN.

ARMY BULLETIN.

Brevet Major-Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER has had his leave of absence amended to sick leave. Second Lieut. W. J. CAMPBELL, Twenty-second Infantry; Second Lieut. E. J. MANNING, Fifth Infantry, granted thirty days' delay. Assistant Surgeon ALBERT HARTSUFF and W. H. FORWOOD, have been ordered before a Board for examination for promotion. Second Sergt. J. P. O'RIELLY, Twenty-second Infantry, has been ordered to report for orders to Gen. THOMAS. First Sergt. H. M. BENSON, Thirty-sixth Infantry, has been transferred from Company A to Company C. First Sergt. J. T. CLUBY, Twenty-first Infantry, transferred from Company C to Company A. First Sergt. THOMAS E. LAWSON, Twenty-first Infantry, transferred from Company H to Company C.

Letter from Hon. William Marvin, Provisional Governor of Florida.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion* publishes the following letter from Ex-Gov. MARVIN, United States Senator elect from Florida:

MAY 3, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: Before this reaches you, you will doubtless have been informed that on yesterday the Supreme Court dismissed the bill for an injunction, presented by the State of Georgia, to enjoin the Secretary of War and Gen. POPE against the execution of the Military Reconstruction Acts of Congress, on the ground that the Court had no original jurisdiction of the case. The opinion of the Court was reserved to be delivered hereafter, *i. e.*, at the next December session.

It is obvious from the decision in the Georgia case that the Supreme Court is not going to interfere to prevent the execution of the acts of Congress, and that it remains with the people to decide by their votes whether they will have a Convention to make a new or amend the old Constitution or not. Convention or no Convention will be the joint question for the people to decide. If it were certain that matters would remain in their present condition for any considerable length of time, it might possibly be better for the people of the State to vote against a Convention, but it is hardly probable that matters would remain very long in their present condition. I do not fear confiscation, for scarcely anybody besides Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS talks of confiscations; but some other measures may be adopted by Congress quite as injurious to our interests as confiscations, unless we reconstruct under the existing acts of Congress.

I have been in Washington a number of days, and have had the opportunity to talk with a number of the Judges of the Supreme Court and other intelligent gentlemen, and the general wish seems to be that the South should reconstruct and get herself represented in Congress as soon as possible. It is said that such is also the desire of the President. The most able and intelligent men see no way to get the country out of its present difficulties, but that for the South to fall in with the Congressional plan and reconstruct their Governments.

In doing so, it is by no means necessary that the Southern people should attach themselves to either of the great Northern parties. It would probably be better for them to stand for the present aloof from either of these great parties, and use the power which they will possess as soon as they are represented in Congress in advancing the interests of their section. As soon, too, as the Southern representatives are admitted, the old issues will be dead, and new parties dividing on new issues will spring up. The Southern people ought to remain in a position to join themselves to a great Union National Party, which shall readjust the tariff and revenue laws, and place them on a fair, just and equal basis, favoring no one part of the country at the expense of another; and which shall insist that the Government shall be fairly administered, and in a spirit of economy. Such a party is likely to be formed as soon as the Southern States are admitted. The next President is likely to be elected by neither Republicans nor Democrats, but by a great Union Party that will be composed of the best and most patriotic men from each of these parties.

Very truly yours, &c., WM. MARVIN.

FOUR MURDERERS IN COURT.

The Manuels, Tiernay, McCaffry and Lonergan Murder Cases—Sentence of Three of the Prisoners to Sing Sing.

The whole of the time at the Court of General Sessions yesterday was taken up with cases of murder, in which Messrs. A. OAKEY HALL and GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Jr., appeared for the people. Recorder HACKETT occupied the Bench.

THE MANUELS CASE.

Soon after the formal opening of the Court, Mr. C. L. GOLDEY, associate counsel for CHARLES B. MANUELS, *alias* "Bummer Charley," the colored man who stabbed a German shoemaker, in the basement of the house No. 46 Thompson-street, on the evening of the 29th of December last, offered, on behalf of his client, a plea of guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, inasmuch, he said, as a higher court had recently decided in a writ of error that the facts in the case did not warrant the finding of a verdict against the prisoner for a higher grade of crime than that acknowledged in this plea.

District-Attorney HALL, being satisfied to accept the plea, the Recorder proceeded to pass sentence upon MANUELS. His Honor said, substantially:

MANUELS, you were convicted in this Court of murder, and duly sentenced to be hanged. Your counsel sued out a writ of error, and the Supreme Court of this district, after argument upon the part of the people, and of unusual efforts in your behalf, have unanimously pronounced that the facts proven upon your trial did not constitute the crime of murder, and only indicated manslaughter in the third degree. The opinion of the Supreme Court was given and delivered by Mr. Justice INGRAHAM, who said: "I cannot resist the conclusion, from an attentive examination of the evidence, that under any view to be taken of the case, the homicide was only one of killing in the heat of passion, without a design to effect death by a dangerous weapon, and if so, was only manslaughter in the third degree."

The opinion of this able and distinguished jurist was concurred in by both his associates, and unquestionably and properly has controlled the attorney for the people in accepting your plea of guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. The facts proven upon the trial of your case are substantially stated in the opening referred to, and prominent among which are, that the homicide occurred upon a sudden affray, without any evidence establishing that you had any previous acquaintance with the man whom you killed. Except under extraordinary circumstances, and with due consideration to the perplexing technical divisions by our statute book of homicide into six degrees, it would appear to be exceedingly difficult to uphold a conviction for murder, growing out of a sudden affray between strangers. Under the judicial construction of the crime of murder in this State, (and which are binding and authoritative upon this Court,) it must be evidenced by proof of grudge, lying in wait, threats, express malice and the like. Your plea has been invited by the Supreme Court and properly been accepted by the District-Attorney, and it only remains with me upon the motion of the Attorney for the people to pass sentence. There is no fact presented to me which could induce me to pause in sentencing you to the full penalty which the law prescribes for offences of the grade of which you now stand convicted, and in pursuance of that which I deem to be my duty, I sentence you to the State Prison at hard labor for the period of four years.

THOMAS COOK, the alleged white accomplice of MANUELS, was then, on motion of his counsel, discharged, on the ground that the crime of manslaughter in the third degree, as pleaded to by MANUELS, does not admit of an accessory.

THE TIERNAY MURDER.

JAMES M. TIERNAY was then arraigned upon the charge of homicide, in having killed BERNARD BARRY on the 23d of November last.

Counsel for the prisoner offered to put in a plea of guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, urging that the killing was purely accidental, and could not by any means be held to be murder.

The District-Attorney accepted the plea, and the Court proceeded to pass sentence, in the following language:

TIERNAY, you have been indicted, charged with a homicide, in having killed one BERNARD BARRY on the 23d of November, 1866.

An inquisition was had by the Coroner on the succeeding day, in view of the body of the man whose life was taken by you, and testimony taken of all the circumstances attendant upon the homicide. The facts established by the record evidence, and which have led the District-Attorney to accept the plea proffered in your behalf by your counsel, show that while you and the deceased were playing cards in a bar-room a verbal altercation arose between you. The deceased placed himself in a menacing attitude and sought to assault you, but present violence was arrested by persons immediately at hand. Subsequently and shortly after that verbal altercation was renewed; one witness asserting that the deceased assumed a menacing attitude when you shot him. It has not happened within the period of my administration that so excellent a character has been shown of an offender as has been furnished me in your case, all the testimonials tending to show that your character previous to the offence of which you stand convicted, was that of a good, honest, hard-working man. As I view the facts, had you have been tried, I should have adjudged them (especially in view of the legal remarks just uttered in the Manuels case) manslaughter in the third degree, and to this you have pleaded. I feel impelled to pronounce the full sentence as a penalty and as an example. The impulsive use of weapons must be rigidly condemned by the Courts, and punished to the extent permitted by the statute. You are sentenced to the State Prison for four years at hard labor.

THE M'CAFFRAY HOMICIDE.

JAMES MCCAFFRAY was placed at the bar charged with having killed his wife. The facts of the case are that at a late hour on Tuesday night, the 14th of May last, the prisoner quarreled with his wife ANN, at No. 250 Tenth-avenue, beat her, and finally shot her through the neck, from the effects of which wound she died on the following morning at the Jews' Hospital. It appeared that the couple had lived very unhappily together in consequence of their difference in religion, she being a Protestant and he a Catholic. The Police found the wife on the floor bleeding to death, and her husband pretending to be asleep on the bed. Shortly before her death Mrs. MCCAFFRAY stated that the fatal wound had been inflicted by her husband, who was immediately placed under arrest.

The prisoner upon being asked to plead to the indictment, answered "I am guilty of manslaughter in the third degree."

The plea was accepted by the prosecution, and the Recorder, in sentencing MCCAFFRAY, addressed him somewhat as follows:

You are charged with the homicide of your wife. Unfortunately both you and she were quarrelsome and confirmed drunkards. Quarrels frequently arose between you. In one of these you admit by your plea that you took her life, but it is somewhat doubtful from the evidence that you were conscious of the fact. No witness was present, and as the facts circumstantially stand, I cannot believe that a jury would be justified upon a solemn trial of your cause in finding, under the decisions which govern this Court, a higher verdict than of the degree to which you have pleaded. There is nothing in your case which commends you to any mitigation of sentence, I therefore sentence you to the full term prescribed by law, which is imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison for four years.

THE LONERGAN WIFE MURDER.

The trial of MAURICE LONERGAN, the wife murderer, was then commenced.

The prisoner is charged with having killed his wife, DELIA, with an ax, on the night of the 26th of March of the present year.

Mr. HALL opened the case with a brief address to the jury, in which he recited the circumstances of the deed, and promised to show by the evidence on the part of the people that the prisoner was a drunken, quarrelsome man, who had repeatedly beaten his wife; that he was the only person against whom time, place, opportunity and motive seemed to point as the guilty perpetrator of the murder.

The following testimony was then submitted:

Officer Klauberg testified that he is attached to the Twenty-seventh Precinct; I know the prisoner by sight; I arrested him at about half-past ten o'clock on the night of the 26th of March last, at No. 135½ Washington-street, in a rear room on the second floor; the apartment was crowded when I went in; a dead woman laid on the bed, and the prisoner stood by her; the deceased had apparently been badly beaten; a woman in the room told me it was the prisoner's wife; the prisoner, in answer to a question, said he did not beat her that night, but did the week before; the next morning I examined the room, and found marks of blood and the imprints of an ax on the wall near the bed; the dimensions of the room were about twelve by fifteen feet; I found a bloody ax against the mantelpiece, and also found a broom-handle broken in three or four pieces; there were a few spots of blood on the latter; I took a knife away from him at the Station-house; I opened it, and the blade appeared to have been newly sharpened.

Cross-examined—I cannot swear that the marks upon the broomstick were not tobacco stains, or those upon the axe stains from ordinary meat such as is used as food.

Henry Schine, M. D., being sworn, said: I assisted at the *post-mortem* examination at about noon of the day following the murder; the entire body was black and blue; on the head there were three or four wounds, one lacerated and three incised; elsewhere about the body there were several other wounds and many abrasions; the incised wounds upon the head reached the bone; upon removing the skull-cap the brain was found to be much congested; I consider that the wounds referred to caused death.

Cross-examined—Dr. Leo, Deputy Coroner, assisted me at the *post-mortem* examination; there was no fracture of the skull; the concussion of the brain, the immediate cause of death, might have been produced by a fall; habitual intoxication will produce congestion of the brain.

Re-direct—The brain protruded through the opening in the outer covering of the brain; by the appearance of the body I should say that the wounds had been inflicted recently.

John Higgie, being sworn, said: Lonergan and I married sisters; I did not see my sister-in-law, the deceased, since about a week previous to the murder; I saw the prisoner at about six o'clock the evening of the murder; a man named George Cram was with him at my house; Lonergan then swore to Cram that he (Lonergan) would kill his (prisoner's) wife; he said, "By God, I will kill her!" at the time that I saw the parties, a week before the murder, the prisoner brought his wife up stairs, and pushing her into the room, struck her in the back of the head with his fist.

Cross-examined—Lonergan, at the time he uttered the oath referred to, was very drunk; I did not think he meant it; his wife was under the influence of liquor when her husband struck her.

Catharine Higgs wife of the previous witness, testified that she was the sister of the deceased; she was at my house on the previous day; she was smart and pleasant, with no marks of violence upon her body that I saw; I was at the house of the prisoner two or three evenings before the murder; they were quarreling, and he struck her with a broom-handle upon the head.

Cross-examined—I remember the day referred to by my husband, when the prisoner made a threat; Lonergan was very drunk; he cried bitterly, and told me that his wife had been drinking again.

John Sullivan, a boy 13 years of age, testified that he lives at No. 135½ Washington-street, in the house of the murder; I knew the deceased, and am acquainted with the prisoner; at about half-past five o'clock, on the afternoon of the murder, I saw the deceased lying upon the floor, in her chemise, and saw the prisoner hit his wife; when he saw me he put down the hand in which he held the weapon and placed his hand over his wife's mouth; I did not see what he struck her with; I immediately told my grandmother what I saw.

Cross-examined—It was nearly dark when I saw the prisoner beat his wife; Michael Tully came out of the room at the time and went down stairs; I did not hear anybody say anything.

Thomas Carom, being sworn, said: I reside at No. 135½ Washington-street, on the same floor with Lonergan; in the afternoon of the day of the murder I, while in my own room, heard heavy blows in Lonergan's apartment as if made with the back of an ax; Lonergan then came out of the room and left the house; soon afterward Tully went into Lonergan's room and struck a light there.

Cross-examined—Lonergan works 'longshore: when I heard the blows I heard no screams.

Mrs. Higgs, recalled: The prisoner came to my house on the night of the murder and told me that my sister was dead, and I said to him, "If that's so, you killed her."

Michael Tully testified that he was a boarder with Mr. and Mrs. Lonergan for eight months previous to the murder; they lived happily together until the night of the 16th of March, when she got drunk and remained so more or less up to the day of the murder; on the night previous to the murder both the prisoner and his wife were intoxicated; I remember that Mrs. Lonergan once had a fall down stairs; I saw nothing of the boy Sullivan on the evening of the murder at any time; neither did I see Lonergan beat his wife at that time.

At this point the prosecution rested their case, after which the Court was adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning, when Mr. KINTZING, associate counsel, will open the defence.

The Recent Heavy Burglary in a Fur Warehouse—Recovery of a Portion of the Plunder—The Reported Thieves and a Receiver Committed for Trial.

On Tuesday morning the discovery was made that the premises of J. M. OPPENHEIM & Co., on the first floor and basement of No. 41 Broadway, had been entered by burglars and 2,000 undressed otter skins, contained in five large casks, had been carried off, the market value of which property was $15,000. Considerable mystery surrounded the robbery, as neither the officers on post nor the private watchman had noticed anything so suspicious as the movements of thieves, and they were confident that no trucks had been seen near the building. Such meagre facts as could be gleaned by our reporter were published in the TIMES of Wednesday, and the paragraph attracted the notice of JAMES SHAY, of No. 738 Greenwich-street, a licensed carman, who put himself in communication with the Police. Detective ELDER had previously been at work on the case, and became satisfied that one of the burglars had been concealed in the premises before they were secured for the night, who must have had a complete knowledge of the interior arrangements and fastenings, as well as the nature of the stock contained therein. Mr. SHAY's statement to the detectives was that on Monday evening, at 6 o'clock, he was accosted by JOHN T. REAVER, (who, it is understood, is the son of the carman employed by Messrs. OPPENHEIM & Co.,) when the latter inquired if he wished a job at carting. SHAY replied in the affirmative and followed REAVER to the rear of a building in Trinity-place, which extended to Broadway, where he found WM. WEBSTER, and the three loaded SHAY's truck with five casks of furs, which the driver conveyed, agreeably to instructions, to a house in Jane-street. This gave the clue, and Detective ELDER subsequently ascertained that ROBERT J. ROGERS, another carman, had been engaged to carry the furs to the storage warehouse No. 85 Maiden-lane. When the latter place was visited the Detective found that the casks had been broken up and 450 of the best skins carried off by some unknown persons, the remaining 1,550 skins having been purchased by BRODIE & Co., No. 53 Maiden-lane, for $3,300; fully $8,000 less than their actual value. Having thus traced the property and secured possession of the greater portion of the same, Detective ELDER applied to Justice DOWLING for a warrant ordering the arrest of REAVER and WEBSTER on a charge of planning and executing the burglary, which document was promptly issued. Last evening Captain JOHN JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, Officer CARGILL, of the Ninth Precinct, (who took a prominent part in the search,) and Detectives ELDER and MCCORD, succeeded in effecting the arrest of both REAVER and WEBSTER at their residence, No. 153 Crosby-street, and they were duly locked up at Police Headquarters over night. Yesterday morning the accused were arraigned before the magistrate, when both SHAY and ROGERS made affidavits giving the details of their share of the transaction. SHAY was to receive $3 for his trouble, and he received the next morning $10.

ROBERT T. ROGERS, in his affidavit, states that JOHN J. REAVER met him and told him that he expected some cases of goods by a boat late on Monday afternoon, and desired ROGERS to take care of them until the next day. About 7 o'clock on the evening of Monday, SHAY came up in front of the blacksmith shop near ROGERS' stables and left five casks. Both REAVER and WEBSTER were present at the time. REAVER said these were the goods he had spoken of on the Saturday previous, and he desired ROGERS to take the casks to Maiden-lane the next day, saying that he would meet him on the corner of Bleecker-st. and the Bowery, or in Maiden-lane near Gold-st. ROGERS took the casks to the place of rendezvous and by direction of the prisoner REAVER delivered them at the store No. 85 Maiden-lane. Witness subsequently received $25 for his services, which money was left for him at a coffee stand in Coenties-slip.

Other witnesses were introduced who testified that the casks containing the furs had been broken open and found in the loft of Mr. BRODIE's storehouse, and the skins scattered indiscriminately about the premises. Upon this statement of facts the Magistrate announced that he would be compelled to hold Mr. JAMES M. BRODIE on a charge of receiving the furs with the guilty knowledge that they had been stolen. This decision evidently took Mr. BRODIE, who was in Court at the time, by surprise, and he protested his innocence of the charge, saying that he was the first to give information as to the whereabouts of the furs. The Magistrate said he did not regard BRODIE's conduct as that of an honest man. This ended the examination and all three of the prisoners—BRODIE, REAVER and WEBSTER—were locked up in the Tombs for further examination.

REAVER is a native of New-York, 18 years of age, and is a carman. WEBSTER is 17 years of age, a clerk by occupation and a native of Virginia. BRODIE is a native of Scotland, 66 years of age, and resides in Brooklyn.

It is understood that the Police are in hopes of securing the skins yet missing, and in all probability more arrests will be made before the case is concluded.

The Burglary at Fourth-street and Broadway.

On the night of the 11th of February last the store of the Howe Machine Company, at the corner of Broadway and Fourth-street, was burglariously entered, and $2,100 worth of sewing-silk on spools was carried away, the burglars leaving no trace behind them. The case was intrusted to Special Detective IMMEN, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and he has been working at it ever since. A portion of the silk was found on Spruce-street, was traced from there to Boston, and from that city back here again and to certain parties, three of whom were arrested; but there being no evidence by which they could be held, even as receivers of stolen goods, they were discharged. Finally, on the 8th of May, a man named THEODORE WALLANT, *alias* Wiley, was arrested as the burglar at No. 11 Crosby-street, but was in such a condition that he was sent at once to the Penitentiary Hospital, where he remained until Monday last, and meantime no investigation of his case had been had. On Tuesday it was called for examination but adjourned, ostensibly because the stolen property was not in Court, until Wednesday at 2 o'clock, which hour arriving it was again adjourned until this afternoon at the same hour, in consequence of the absence of Assistant District-Attorney BEDFORD.

Attempt at Wife Murder—Suicide of the Would-be Murderer.

Last evening, at 11 o'clock, a man named HENRY BUNDY shot at and wounded his wife in the right arm and then placed the muzzle of the pistol to his own head and discharged the weapon, killing himself instantly. The affair occurred on the front stoop of the dwelling No. 158 Elizabeth-street. We have been enabled to gather the following particulars of the occurrence:

BUNDY, it appears from the statements of the wounded wife, was prior to last March employed in the State Prison at Sing Sing as a keeper, but since that time he has, so far as she is informed, been unemployed, although he has stated that he has had some kind of engagement in the navy. In consequence of his inability or refusal to provide her with the means of support, the wife, whose name is ADELAIDE BUNDY, left him some time ago and went to board with some friends of her husband, at the corner of Delancey and Forsyth streets. On Monday night BUNDY visited her at that place, and insisted on her returning to him and living with him, which she refused to do. The exact events of that interview have not been detailed, but they were such as to induce the wife to leave the place and go to the house of Mr. PRONE, No. 158 Elizabeth-street. After she left the former place she claims that her husband went to the house and took all her clothes and pawned them or sold them, she does not know which, but does know that she has not seen them since. She had not seen him since Monday until last night about 11 o'clock, when she was sitting on the front stoop of her present residence. He came up to her and again asked her to live with him, and she again refused. This appears to have been about all that passed, for she says that not a dozen words were uttered when he drew a large navy revolver and fired at her, the ball taking effect in her right arm, breaking one of the smaller bones and inflicting a wound that is pronounced by Dr. RANDALL, who attended her, not to be serious in its nature. The moment after firing at his wife BUNDY placed the muzzle of the pistol to his own forehead at about the centre, and again fired and fell instantly dead upon the sidewalk. The wife was carried into the house and her wound attended to, and the body of BUNDY was taken by Officer HYNES to the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, where it is held by Capt. GARLAND to await an inquest to be held this morning by Coroner WILDEY.

BUNDY was 31 years of age, was quite a large man, and must have been rather prepossessing in appearance.

The Condition of Little "All Right."

Dr. CARNOCHAN visited the injured Japanese lad "All Right" twice yesterday, and found his condition wonderfully improved. At his latest visit he pronounced him not only out of danger, but stated that there was every probability that he would be able to resume his aerial flights at the Monday evening performance. This is perhaps one of the most remarkable cases of recovery from fall on record. When those to whom the Academy of Music is familiar, and who were not present when the accident occurred, will recall to memory the height of the uppermost proscenium box, whence the audience in the parquette and the moving figures on the stage look dwarf-like, they will have an idea of the fearful nature of the fall. Gliding down from the dome, supported only by a slender cord, and acquiring increased speed with each foot of his descent, he reached the altitude before named, and thence, when the securing ropes gave way, was dashed senseless into the centre circle. The presence of mind of those who gathered around the boy and lent their intelligent aid cannot be over-praised, and it was truly fortunate that the assistance of so eminent a surgeon as Dr. CARNOCHAN was available within as brief a time from the occurrence of the accident. It is to be hoped that "All Right," whether he be "all right" or not, will not too soon—so soon as Monday next—venture upon these neck-risking feats of his. Public curiosity can very well wait awhile until the plucky young Japanese has, beyond peradventure, recovered the elasticity of his muscles and is assured of the integrity of his bones, for it is difficult—most difficult—to realize how even an acrobat can tumble 50 feet through air upon an unyielding floor, he senseless, almost lifeless, for several hours, and yet recover all the presence of mind, reliability of nerve and harmony of muscular action, demanded by the perilous character of the performances of the invulnerable "All Right."

Board of Health.

The Board of Health held its regular meeting yesterday afternoon. Four complaints with regard to lime-kilns in Brooklyn were referred to President SCHULTZ and Dr. CRANE, who were directed to visit the alleged nuisances and report upon them.

The attorney reported that in the case of HOFFMAN *vs.* SCHULTZ it had been decided in General Term that the powers of the Board with regard to obstructions in the streets extended no further than to cases where those obstructions were injurious to the public health, and that the injunction in that case was sustained.

The Secretary read the report of the Sanitary Superintendent:

The inspecting officers have reinspected 187 buildings or premises regarding which special orders under the first clause of the fourteenth section of the Health Law had previously been served.

Their reports show that 33 have been complied with, 20 partially, 125 not, and 9 being complied with.

Capt. LORD, of the Sanitary Police, returns 993 orders for the abatement of nuisances served since last report. 549 orders previously served have been complied with, and 114 not complied with.

Major BOSWORTH, of the Complaint Office, returns 120 complaints received. All referred to medical inspecting officers for investigation and report.

During the past week the practicing physicians of this City have reported to this office 269 cases of infectious and contagious diseases, of which 28 were fatal: Typhus fever, 5 cases, 3 fatal; typhoid fever, 25 cases, 4 fatal; scarlet fever, 58 cases, 9 fatal; diphtheria, 7 cases; varioloid, 3 cases; varicella, 6 cases; measles, 179 cases, 12 fatal.

A resolution in favor of permitting vessels arriving at Brooklyn to apply to the Health Office in Brooklyn for permits to land, instead of applying in New-York, was adopted.

A resolution empowering the employment of an agent to remove the offal and dead animals accumulated on the shore, from Gowanus Bay to Fort Hamilton, was adopted.

The Board adjourned to Thursday at 3½ P. M.

Board of Excise.

The regular meeting of the Board of Excise was held yesterday, Mr. SCHULTZ in the chair. Four cases of alleged violation of the Excise Law were tried. No licenses were revoked. The Committee on Licenses reported favorably on 216 applications. A resolution was passed authorizing the attorney of the Board to prosecute all cases of violation of the Excise Law in any unlicensed places, and directing him to report at each meeting of the Board, succeeding the commencement of any suit, what had been done. This resolution was called forth by complaint against fourteen different offenders in Newtown, L. I., for selling liquor openly in violation of the law. The Board adjourned to Thursday, at 3 o'clock.

Gen. Shaler's Staff.

The following promotions and appointments are announced on the Staff of Major-Gen. SHALER:

Col. and Brevet Major-Gen. JOSEPH E. HAMBLIN to be Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, with rank of Colonel.

Col. and Brevet Major-Gen. M. T. MCMAHON to be Division Inspector, with the rank of Colonel, *vice* Hamblin promoted.

VANDERBILT ALLEN to be Division Engineer with rank of Colonel.

Major JOHN FOWLER, Jr., to be Ordnance Officer, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

JOHN J. DONALDSON to be Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Major, *vice* FOWLER promoted.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

OBSEQUIES OF FATHER FERRALL.—The obsequies of Rev. PETER FERRALL, assistant priest at St. Teresa's Church, took place at that edifice yesterday. The coffin was placed on a catafalque near the sanctuary, and was almost covered with flowers. Shortly before 11 o'clock a large clerical procession marched from the sacristy to the high altar, and a solemn high mass of requiem was then sung by Rev. JAMES BOYCE—Fathers O'CALLAGHAN and ORSENIGO acting as Deacon and Sub-Deacon, and Rev. Mr. MCNEIRNEY, of St. Patrick's, as Master of Ceremonies. Among those in the sanctuary were Archbishop McCloskey, Rev. Fathers Farrelly, Thomas Farrell, Malone, McDonald, Clourv, Queen, Brady and others. After the requiem mass, Rev. Father WOODS delivered an eloquent eulogy on the deceased. Archbishop MCCLOSKEY then officiated in the *Libera* and pronounced the benediction, which closed the services. The remains were deposited in the vaults of the Cathedral.

FESTIVITIES ON THE JEAN BART.—Yesterday a *fête* was given on the French war-steamer *Jean Bart*, now lying in the harbor. The vessel was tastefully decorated with flags and other emblems, and a fine band discoursed some excellent music. The quarter-deck was transformed into a tent, around which were disposed guns, pistols, sabres and other small arms, in numerous ingenious devices. The French Consul and a number of our most distinguished citizens were on board, including several ladies, who appeared to enjoy the somewhat novel entertainment amazingly. The *Jean Bart* is expected to leave for France within a short period.

BURGLARY IN HOWARD-STREET.—Last night, at 8:30 o'clock, Officers CONNOLLY and KELLY surprised two burglars in the store of A. WOLFF & Co., No. 39 Howard-street, which they had entered by means of false keys. When the officers came upon them they had already made a large package of kid gloves, silks and other goods, in all of the value of $6,000, ready to be carried off. The two men were taken to the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, where they gave the names of GEORGE PLATT and CHARLES LEWIS.

THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL.—The accounts of the Managers of the Presentation Festival in aid of the Union Home and School have been closed, and the proceeds, $98,998 40, paid over to the institution. The Advisory Committee have addressed a very complimentary notice to Mr. THOMAS, who had charge of the Presentation Festival, and to whose capability, energy and integrity are due this satisfactory pecuniary result.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of this body was held at their rooms corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street last evening, THOMAS E. SMITH, Esq., being in the chair, and Mr. BLACK acting as Secretary. No business of importance appearing, after a session of a few minutes the Committee adjourned.

FIRE IN WEST THIRTY-THIRD-STREET.—At 2:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the premises No. 269 West Thirty-third-street, occupied by JOSEPH D. EICHBERG, plumber and gas-fitter, resulting in a damage of $100. Insured in the Knickerbocker Insurance Company.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Hon. E. P. ROSS, Auburn, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Signor Blitz, of Philadelphia, and T. H. Canfield, Vermont, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. H. R. Low, Monticello, is at the Astor House.

AN ARREST.—GEORGE L. HOLLOWAY, charged with stealing a horse in New-London, Conn., was arrested upon the arrival of the steamer from that point to-day in consequence of a dispatch received by Capt. BRACKETT, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct.

DEPARTURE OF MR. BANCROFT.—Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT will sail for Europe on Saturday next in the *Allemania*, to assume his duties as United States Minister at the Court of Berlin.

MINOR ITEMS.—A few minutes after 2 o'clock yesterday morning a gang of burglars gained an entrance to the small tailor-shop, No. 148 Thompson-street, when they carried off $100 worth of goods. No arrests were made.....WM. PIKE fell from a building, No. 398 Eighth-avenue, and sustained serious injuries. He was taken home by his friends....A woman called on LOUISA CARSON in Christopher-street, opposite No. 144, yesterday morning, and requested her to take care of her female infant, 6 days old, until she went to the store on the corner. Of course she failed to return, so the child was given to the Police....A male infant was left in the yard of No. 28 Washington-square, where it was found by ALICE NOLANS, a domestic. The castaway was surrendered to the Police....Mrs. JANE WHALLEY, of No. 32 East Fourth-street, reported to Inspector DILKS, yesterday, that on the previous evening a sneak-thief had gained an entrance to her dwelling, and entered a boarder's room, on the fourth floor, carrying off a quantity of clothing valued at $200, and made good his escape.

CHEAP TRAVELING.—Travelers will be gratified to learn that the People's Line have reduced the fare to Albany to $1 by either of their routes or boats.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER.—The body of the man found in the river at the foot of Conover-street, was taken to the Dead-house in Willoughby-street, near Canton-street, yesterday, where a *post-mortem* examination was made by Dr. A. J. WILLETS, Jail Physician, and Dr. SHEPPARD, of the Brooklyn City Hospital. The ball entered the skull, and taking a downward course, lodged in the brain, and it is probable that the shot caused death. The bullet pierced the forehead just above the eye. Some papers found in the pockets of deceased established his identity as Mr. JAS. PORTER, a collector in the employ of Messrs. J. H. HUFFINGTON & Co., lumber dealers, at the foot of Conover-street, Brooklyn. When first taken out of the water it was supposed that deceased was drowned, but it subsequently appeared that he was shot, after being badly beaten by some parties unknown. His eyes were blackened and his face swollen. Deceased boarded at the house of Mrs. HEYDEN, No. 231 Henry-street, and was last seen there at breakfast on Thursday morning. An inquest will be held on the body this (Friday) morning by Coroner LYNCH.

THE TRIAL OF SKIDMORE.—The trial of WM. T. SKIDMORE, on the charge of shooting W. B. CARR, will be commenced in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer on Monday next. Messrs. BERNARD HUGHES and THOS. E. PEARSALL have been assigned as his counsel.

BOARDING-HOUSE ROBBED.—The boarding-house of Mr. SAMUEL STRICKLAND, No. 37 Main-street, was robbed on Wednesday night of articles valued at $354, belonging to one of the boarders. Another boarder is suspected of being the thief. No arrest was made.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR, JUNE 14—Nos. 90, 98, 101 to 104 inclusive, 107 to 118 inclusive, 120, 121, 122, 124, 125, 8, 41, 84, 87.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, JUNE 14—Nos. 37, 16, 7, 65, 9.

BASE BALL.—The match between the Atlantic and Eckford Clubs will take place on Monday next, 17th inst., at the Union Grounds.

NEW-JERSEY.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—The printers of Newark held a meeting on Wednesday night and organized a Typographical Union by the election of the following officers: President, Byron S. Witherell; Vice-President, Joseph Smith; Recording Secretary, Samuel Toombs; Corresponding Secretary, George W. Allen; Financial Secretary, G. O. Peck; Fund Trustee, Ford S. Bedell; Doorkeeper, Herman Koch.

INCREASE OF POLICEMEN'S PAY.—The Hoboken Council Board, at their meeting on Wednesday night, increased the pay of the Police Department as follows: Captain—salary $1,000, increased to $1,100; Sergeant—salary $650, increased to $900; patrolmen—salary $600, increased to $800; station-house keeper—salary $500, increased to $600.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.—Yesterday the following-named persons were tried before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, charged with violating a city ordinance by selling ale without a license: STEPHEN BENNETT, of No. 24 York-street; MICHAEL LYONS, of No. 213 Prospect-street, and HENRY SIEVERS, of No. 152 Prospect-street. They were found guilty and fined $15 each.

One of the Great Inventions.

GENTS: I consider your machine one of the greatest inventions of modern times. We have done upon ours a large amount and variety of work, are perfectly satisfied with it, and would not be deprived of it for any price. Its true merits cannot, I think, be exaggerated by any amount of praise.—*Mrs. Pingree, of Pingree Grove, Ill., to Willcox & Gibbs, S. M. Co.—Advertisement.*

BARTLETT's Reversible Sewing-machines run backward or forward. Reversible presser foot, &c. A new style at $.5. General office, 569 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Are You Disturbed at Night?

And broken of rest, by a child suffering and crying with the pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the little sufferer immediately. It cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL CASES. Thirty-five cents a bottle.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of dinner, dessert and tea services, &c., are being extensively offered for sale by American manufacturers, and that there are also English imitations in the market, both of inferior quality. Our goods may be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country, and purchasers may avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark on every article of our own manufacture, thus.

GORHAM MFG CO

All goods bearing this stamp are heavily plated on the finest albata, or nickel silver, and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.

GORHAM M'F'G CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

Above ware introduced and for sale at retail by

STARR & MARCUS,
Jewelers and Silversmiths,
No. 22 John-st.

Genuine Gorham Plated Ware.

A full assortment at the lowest prices.
HOWARD & CO., No. 619 Broadway, N. Y.

"Blessed be the Man who first Invented Sleep," quoth Sancho Panza. Sleep has often been "Murdered," not in Macbeth's case only, but in many modern instances, by Indigestion, Nervous Disorders, Headache, and a host of other complaints. For all such there is a remedy, and sufferers may now exclaim, "Blessed be the man who invented the PLANTATION BITTERS!" This delicious Cordial and fine Tonic is now hailed by millions as the great Health Giver and Restorer. Resolve to buy a bottle, and don't "sleep on it." "Be wise in time."

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

Hull's Family Washing Soap.

Free from adulteration. 32 Park-row. Sold everywhere.

A. x. a. x. a. x. a. x. a. x. a. x. a.

SUMMER SHOES AND GAITERS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
English Imitation Button Gaiters.
At LORIN BROOKS & SONS', No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

To Clothing Buyers.

If you want to buy men or boy's linen coats, dusters or Summer clothing, go to KNAPP'S, No 19 Cortlandt-st., before you buy.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, SIDEBOARD AND PARLOR SAFES; also, second-hand safes, for sale, cheap, at No. 63 Murray-street, corner of College-place.

A Hundred Styles of Straw Hats, Plain, ornate, elegant, piquant, captivating, cool, and all new this season. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Florence Sewing-Machines.

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report*," at the "*Grand Trial*."] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines.—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-MACHINE and Button-hole Machine, 625 B'way.

· **Although the voluptuous Perfume,** "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS," manufactured by PHALON & SON, No. 517 Broadway, cannot be imitated so far as its exquisite fragrance is concerned, yet the name is and has been copied, and injunctions have been obtained against the parties concerned in the proceeding. Examine the bottle, therefore, and be sure that the words "Phalon & Son, Perfumers, New-York" are embossed in the glass. None other is genuine. Sold by all druggists.

Peter Cooper's Gelatine

makes delicious
JELLIES, BLANC MANGE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &c.
with great ease.
Directions for use with the packages. For sale by grocers and druggists. Depot, No. 17 Burling-slip, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Clothes-Wringers all kinds promptly repaired or taken in part pay for the "Universal," with the "stop gear," which is warranted to be durable. Dealers supplied with Doty's Washing-Machine and the "Universal" Wringer. METROPOLITAN WASHING-MACHINE CO., R. C. BROWNING, General Agent, No. 32 Cortlandt-st., opposite Merchants' Hotel.

Reduction of Fare to Albany and Troy by Troy Line of Steamers, foot of Spring-st. ONE DOLLAR instead of TWO, as charged by other lines.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

MARRIED.

ANTHONY—CRANE.—In New-York City, on Wednesday, June 12, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Dr. Edwards Hall, by Rev. Edwin Hall, D. D., CHAS. ANTHONY, Esq., of Gouverneur, N. Y., to EMILIA R., daughter of the late Rev. Abijah Crane, of Clinton, N. Y. No cards.

ALLEN—BACON.—On Thursday, June 13, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Armitage, HENRY S. ALLEN to MARY S., daughter of E. F. Bacon, Esq., all of this City.

BAILEY—PAXTON.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, June 12, by Rev. George B. Draper, HENRY O. BAILEY, of Staten Island, to LOTTIE F. PAXTON, of Harlem. No cards.

BENNETT—HARRISON.—On Wednesday, June 12, at the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, Mr. WILLIAM BENNETT to Miss SUSIE L., daughter of Mr. James Harrison, all of this City.

CATLIN—MONTAGUE.—On Wednesday, June 12, at St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, by Rev. Dr. Mahan, CHARLES MORTIMER CATLIN, of New-York, to KATE, daughter of the late Henry B. Montague, of Richmond, Va.

DAVIDS—SEACORD.—At New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, June 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. George Guirey, DAVID F. DAVIDS to Miss LOUISA A., daughter of Darius Seacord, Esq. No cards.

EDDY—PITTS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 12, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. H. B. Thomas, Mr. AUFUR EDDY, of Providence, to Miss SARAH M. PITTS, of Brooklyn.

☞ Providence papers please copy.

GILBERT—LOVELL.—On Wednesday, June 12, by Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D. D., EDWARD GILBERT to LAURA S., youngest daughter of Mrs. Ariadne B. Lovell, all of this City.

HASLER—CROMWELL.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, June 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. E. S. Porter, D. D., HENRY HASLER to Miss ELIZABETH S., youngest daughter of John L. Cromwell, Esq., all of Brooklyn, E. D.

HOWE—ROGERS.—On Wednesday, June 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. W. Newell, D. D., GARDNER S. HOWE, of Dover, Vt., to MARY E. ROGERS, eldest daughter of Wm. B. Rogers, Esq., of New-York.

KETCHAM—POST.—At Babylon, on Wednesday, June 12, by Rev. C. W. Cooper, CHARLES A. KETCHAM to Miss RUTH A. POST, youngest daughter of Smith Post. No cards.

KITCHEN—TRYON.—On Wednesday, June 12, at Trinity Church, Hoboken, N. J., by Rev. Reuben W. Howes, JAMES KITCHEN to HELEN C. TRYON.

ROGERS—DISBROW.—On Wednesday, June 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Jos. G. Symes, CHARLES A. ROGERS, of New-York, to ANNA S. DISBROW, daughter of H. S. Disbrow, Esq., of Cranberry, N. J.

DIED.

COE.—On Wednesday, June 12, Mrs. AHINOAM COE, in the 85th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son, Rev. D. D. Coe, No. 216 East 13th-st., this day, (Friday,) June 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.

CARTWRIGHT.—At Sing Sing, on Wednesday, June 12, GEORGE W. CARTWRIGHT, in the 82d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 3 P. M.

DELANE.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, June 12, LOUISA A. DELANE, in the 29th year of her age.

The friends of the family and members of the 6th-st. Baptist Church, are invited to attend her funeral this day, (Friday,) the 14th inst., at 2 P. M., from the Second Congregational Church, Greenwich, Conn.

HUBBARD.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, June 11, at Ludlowville, N. Y., Mrs. MARY K. HUBBARD.

POMEROY.—On Tuesday, June 11, JANE BROUWER, widow of George Pomeroy, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 241 East 18th-st., near 2d-av., on Friday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SCHERMERHORN.—At Pau, France, on Wednesday, April 17, ELIZABETH, wife of Alfred Schermerhorn, of this City.

Funeral services will be held at Grace Church on Saturday morning, the 15th inst., at 9½ o'clock. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

STEWART.—On Thursday morning, June 13, MARY DUNCAN, daughter of Mary D. and the late Charles Stewart.

The friends of the family and of her uncles, John Duncan, of Mississippi, and George Payn Quackenbos, are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of the latter, No. 331 West 28th-st., this day, (Friday,) the 14th inst., at 5 o'clock.

SEBRING.—On Wednesday morning, June 12, ELLEN EARLE, wife of Jacob L. Sebring, in the 49th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Crescent Lodge No. 402, F. & A. M., are invited to attend her funeral from Rev. Dr. Burchard's Church, 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Friday, the 14th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

STARRITT.—On Wednesday morning, June 12, after a short and severe illness, HELLEN A., wife of William Starritt, aged 36 years and one day.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Naval Lodge No. 69, F. & A. M., are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 413 10th-av., on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

WEED.—In Darien, Conn., on Wednesday, June 12, of heart disease, MARY E. WEED, the beloved wife of Edward A. Weed, in the 36th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held in St. Luke's Church, in Darien, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 8½ o'clock A. M. The remains will be interred at Greenwood Cemetery. Carriages will be in waiting at 27th-st. on the arrival of the 1 o'clock Express train of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. The friends and relatives are respectfully requested to attend.

OFFICIAL—[No. 140.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, June 11, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Stanton-street, East River, aged about thirty-five years, medium built, short dark hair, full face, side whiskers. Dressed as follows: No hat, heavy cloth coat, ribbed vest, light woolen pants, good boots. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. KENNEDY'S
DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.
ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.

Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.

Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.

It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.

Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, F. C. Wells & Co., No. 195 Fulton-st., N. Y.

ALL BAD SMELLS DISAPPEAR BY USING
PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT.
Cheap! Durable! Instantaneous. Agency, 4 Dey-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF PARIS, and for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer ALLEMANNIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, June 15, at 10:30 A. M., on SATURDAY, June 15. The Mails for France, via Brest and Havre, per steamer ST. LAURENT, will close at this office on SATURDAY, June 15, at 9:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.; Station O, 7:50 A. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

HILL THE INIMITABLE HAS RESUMED hair-cutting. Studio for the manipulation of hair, whiskers, shampooing and dyeing, No. 95 Duane-st., near Broadway. Hair dye 50c., black or brown, best in use.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.
OLD EYES MADE NEW
easily, without doctor or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st., New-York.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, in sealed envelope, on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense." Book 400 pages, $1 50, sent by mail.) No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SHARES $100 EACH.

The subscription books to the Capital Stock are now open at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., New-York.

☞ The principal part of the Capital being subscribed, the Commissioners will shortly close the books. Persons desirous of securing some of the Stock should make their application at once, personally, or by letter directed to National Trust Company, No. 363 Broadway, New-York.

The payments for Stock in this Company are unusually easy. Parties desiring to do so can pay in full at once, and be allowed interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

☞ Small subscriptions, as well as large ones, are received.

The payments are as follows:

At time of subscribing 25 per cent.
July 1, 1867, 15 per cent.
Aug. 1, 1867, 10 per cent.
Sept. 2, 1867, 10 per cent.
Oct. 1, 1867, 10 per cent.
Jan. 10, 1868, 15 per cent.
Feb. 10, 1868, 15 per cent.

The average date of the above payments is Sept. 18, 1867.

ELISHA A. PACKER, JOSEPH U. ORVIS,
THOMAS W. SHANNON, HENRY C. CARTER,
THOMAS B. READ, Commissioners.

The success of other Trust Companies, and the high prices of their stocks in the market, are sufficient evidence of the profitable character of the business, and the Trustees feel justified in recommending the stock of this Company to capitalists and others seeking a safe investment.

It is believed that the stock of this Company is more desirable than that of most other moneyed corporations, and as safe as Government Securities; that the increase in the value of the stock will be more rapid than Government Bonds, and the dividends quite equal to, if they do not exceed, the interest of such bonds.

ASK YOUR GROCER

FOR

TIEMANN'S LAUNDRY BLUE.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES.
Garnet, Carbuncle, Etruscan, Coral, Amethyst, Onyx, Pearl, Stone, Cameo, Enamel, Diamond, &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT
COMPANY BONDS.
GUARANTEED BY THE
CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

The bonds are for $1,000 each, due July 1, 1886. Interest at 7 per cent., payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in the City of New-York. They have coupons attached, and can be held either as registered bonds or as bearer bonds, as the holder may from time to time elect.

These bonds are issued for land purchases and improvements in Communipaw Bay, under the authority of the State of New-Jersey, on the extensive water-front of the Company, and in connection with the improvements of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

The punctual payment of the principal and interest of the bonds is guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

These bonds can be had at par, and the accrued interest, of SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York.

Any further information desired can be obtained on application at the same place, where a copy of the bond can be seen.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSON, }
JOHN C. GREEN, } Finance
MOSES TAYLOR, } Committee.
ADAM NORRIE, }

WALRAVEN
OFFERS
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
WINDOW SHADES,
And LINENS,
In qualities unsurpassed and
Prices undeniably low.
No. 686 Broadway.

FIREWORKS.
TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL SALE,
Comprising the
BEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED.
The length of time established, and large sales through every State in the Union, a guarantee for quality and price.
JOSEPH B. PURDY,
Nos. 32 and 34 Maiden-lane,
New-York.

NOTICE.—IN CONFORMITY WITH THE ACT incorporating "The New-York Board of Fire Underwriters," passed May 9, 1867, notice is hereby given that a meeting will be held at the rooms of the Board of Underwriters, No. 156 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of determining whether the Fire Patrol, mentioned in said act, shall be sustained for two years ensuing, and for fixing the maximum amount of expenses which shall be incurred therefor. All incorporated insurance companies or associations doing business in this City, may be represented by one of their officers or by its agent; and each organization represented at such meeting shall be entitled to one vote.

By order of the New-York Board of Underwriters,
JAMES M. MCLEAN, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.
GEORGE W. SAVAGE, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.

IF YOU HAVE THE DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE, dizziness, costiveness, piles, oppression after eating, sour rising, or any indigestion or biliousness, if you do not thank us after using HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, we will forfeit the price of the box. Sold at No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and everywhere.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
Have in press, and will publish immediately,
A new Edition of
JAMES' BANKRUPT LAW.

THE BANKRUPT LAW OF THE UNITED STATES, 1867. With Notes, and a Collection of American and English Decisions upon the Principles and Practice of the Law of Bankruptcy. Adapted to the use of the Lawyer and Merchant. By EDWIN JAMES, of the New-York Bar, and one of the Framers of the recent English Bankruptcy Amendment Act. 8vo, cloth, beveled edges.

☞ *A New Edition, containing the* GENERAL ORDERS, *together with the* FORMS OF PROCEEDING IN BANKRUPTCY, AS PROMULGATED BY THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, *will be published immediately.*

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will also publish immediately,
THE GENERAL ORDERS,
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as promulgated by the
UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.
Prefaced by
"The Act to establish a uniform
System of Bankruptcy throughout
the United States."

The whole, including Orders, Forms and Act complete, in neat pamphlet form. Price 25 cents.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
PUBLISH THIS DAY.

BLEAK HOUSE. With thirty-seven Original Illustrations, from designs by H. K. BROWNE. Being the fifth volume of "Peterson's Green Cloth Edition" of Charles Dickens' works in large type. Price $1 25 in green cloth, or $1 in green paper cover, sewed.

There are now five volumes published of this Green Cloth Edition, viz.: Bleak House, with thirty-seven Illustrations. A Tale of Two Cities, with sixty-four Illustrations. Great Expectations, with twenty-seven Illustrations. Our Mutual Friend, with forty-two Illustrations, and David Copperfield, with twenty-five Illustrations. Price of each $1 25 in green cloth, or $1 in green paper cover, sewed. All the other volumes of Charles Dickens' works will appear monthly, uniform with the above, until the whole series is complete.

T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, have just made a very large reduction in the price of all their various editions of Dickens' works, of which they issue twenty-three different editions. Their edition known as the "Peoples' Duodecimo Edition," which is printed on large clear type, long primer in size, and which has heretofore sold at $2 50 a volume, has been reduced to $1 50 a volume, making it the best and cheapest edition at this price published in the world, and all the other editions have been reduced in about the same ratio. A catalogue describing all the various editions of Dickens' works published by us, will be sent to any one on application.

For sale by all booksellers. Copies of any of the above books will be sent free of postage, on receipt of price by
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
Publishers, Philadelphia, Penn.

WILL PUBLISH ON SATURDAY:
BARNABY RUDGE.
Being the third volume of the
GLOBE EDITION
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DICKENS' WORKS.
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY and OLD CURIOSITY SHOP
are now ready.
Price, in cloth, per volume, $1 50.
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JUST ISSUED.
"CARMINA YALENSIA,"

A new collection of College Songs and Music, as sung by the students of Yale and other colleges with piano-forte accompaniments, compiled and arranged by FRED. V. D. GARRETSON, of the Class of 1866, and comprising all the old popular and standard college songs, with numerous pieces not hitherto published. The famous "Wooden Spoon Lanciers," and the "Song of the Spoon," also the celebrated "Christmas Anthem," as sung by the Beethoven Society of Yale, are included in this collection. One volume, royal octavo, cloth, $1 50; mailed, prepaid, on receipt of price. The usual discount to the trade.

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FINANCIAL

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NEW-YORK, June 13, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	108⅝	108⅞	June, 7-30........	105⅝	105⅞
Coupon, 1881.....	112¾	112⅞	July, 7-30.	105⅝	105⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62.	106⅝	106⅞	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	119⅝	.....
5-20 Coupon, '62.	110	110⅛	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	119	119¼
5-20 Coupon, '64.	106¾	106⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	118⅝	118⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65.	107	107⅛	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	117¾	118
5-20 " new, '65.	109⅜	109½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	117	117¼
10-40 Registered.	100	100¼	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116¼	116⅝
10-40 Coupon.....	100	100¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115¼	115⅝
Gold.............	137	137⅛	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	114⅝	115⅛
August, 7-30.....	106⅛	106¼	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	114⅛	114⅜

WE ARE BUYING THE FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, AND SELLING THE NEW 5-20 BONDS AT MARKET RATES. HOLDERS OF THE TREASURY NOTES will find it ADVANTAGEOUS TO EFFECT THE EXCHANGE.

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and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

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We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

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We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, JUNE 13, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.

No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and receive $10 15 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and receive $1 50 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and receive $7 70 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

PROPOSALS FOR $75,000 MARKET STOCK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Seventy-five Thousand Dollars of "Market Stock," authorized by chapter 120, Laws of 1865, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 6, 1867.

Said stock will consist of 750 shares, of the par value of One Hundred Dollars each, and is to be issued for the purpose of providing means for the erection of a Market upon the land lying between 16th and 17th sts. and Avenue C and East River, and will bear interest at the rate of Seven per Cent. per Annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of May, 1894.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premium thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Market Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 10, 1867.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, FOR TRAVELER'S USE, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA, AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

ELECTION NOTICE.

UNION PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1867.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Petroleum Company, of New-York, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of F. RUDD, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, Room No. 18, on TUESDAY, June 18. The polls will be open from 12 noon to 1 P. M. The transfer-book will be closed from 8th inst.
A. CURTISS, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1867.

REDEMPTION OF COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.—Under directions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that the Compound Interest Notes bearing date June 10, 1864, and payable three years after date, will now be received at this office for redemption. Interest on the notes will cease on their maturity, and holders will be paid in the order of presentation, after verification of the amount claimed to be due.

The notes must be put up in packages of one hundred, each denomination separately. Schedules may be had on application at this office.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 27, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, June 8, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, June 20, 1867.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, May 22, 1867.

THE INTEREST WHICH WILL BECOME due on the first Monday of July next upon Stock of the State of Illinois will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York from the 1st to the 16th, inclusive, of July A. D. 1867.
GEO. W. SMITH, State Treasurer.

HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BONDS, JERSEY CITY BONDS, WANTED BY GEORGE C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST., DEALER IN TOWN BONDS AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 1, 1867.

THE INTEREST ON THE DEBT OF the State of Tennessee falling due on the 1st of July, 1867, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York.
G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, June 3, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 7-30 Coupons due June 15, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1867.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON NEW-YORK AND Brooklyn real estate, in sums to suit. Second Mortgages bought. J. F. ARMSTRONG, No. 113 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN (7) PER CENT.

AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS,

GUARANTEED BY THE "CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY."

$20,000

of the above named Bonds for sale at 99 per cent. and accrued interest,

BY

GEO. K. SISTARE,
(ADJOINING HOWES & MACY,)
NO. 30 WALL-ST.

LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.

NO. 8 PLACE DE LA BOURSE, PARIS,

Issue and cash Letters of Credit, receive letters for Americans traveling in Europe.

Agents for the lines of steamers between Havre and New-York.

U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS,

HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN. INTEREST SIX PER CENT. IN LAWFUL MONEY.

The attention of savings banks and other institutions is invited to these Bonds as the most desirable of all the Government Securities for long investments. For sale by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

F. E. WORCESTER,
COMMISSION STOCK BROKER,
No. 9 Broad-st., Room No. 8.

CLIPPER SILVER MINING COMPANY.—A meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of officers and other business, will be held on THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at the office of Yates and Porterfield, No. 115 Wall-st., New-York, at 2 P. M. By order
L. D. YATES, President.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF SECOND Mortgage Twenty-year 7 PER CENT. BONDS of the MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, at a price making them a desirable investment.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Now occupying their NEW FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. interest, free from tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. $1 received. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Interest commences July 1. German spoken.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

AUCTION SALES.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON
WEDNESDAY, the 19th of June next, at 12 M.,
AT STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.,
THE REVENUE STEAM PROPELLERS
KANKAKEE, KEWANEE AND ASHUELOT.

Three years old, built of the best material, consisting of live oak, white oak, locust and cedar; copper-fastened and coppered; diagonally braced with iron 3½ inches by ⅝ inch thick. Two masts, bowsprit, jibboom, foreyard, topsail and top-gallant yards. Have full suits of sails, standing and running rigging complete; well found in chains, anchors, hawsers, boats, &c.

Two oscillating engines, 36x30 inches, with appurtenances complete. Tubular boiler, 15x12 feet, in good order, and built of the best quality charcoal iron. Composition propeller, 8 feet diameter.

The vessels are in complete order, and can be sent to sea at small expense.

Length over all, 138 feet. Breadth of beam, 26 feet 6 inches. Depth of hold, 11 feet.

Information regarding these vessels can be given by the undersigned, or they can be examined at their dock, at Staten Island (officers being in charge to give facilities to all wishing to inspect them) after MONDAY, the 3d of June next.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector of Customs.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

STORAGE GOODS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 15 at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a large assortment of goods, to pay storage, &c., consisting of cases of boots and shoes, French mustard, London sauce, stove polish, ink, 500 reams emery paper, cigars, refrigerators, 100 stoves, 200 bird cages, &c., &c. Also household furniture, consisting in part of 25 fine feather beds, French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, sofas, lounges, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On SATURDAY, June 15, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

A VERY DESIRABLE GRAY HORSE, 15½ hands high, Gray Eagle stock, 8 years old, very stylish, perfectly gentle and kind in all harness and a fine saddle-horse; not afraid of music or locomotives. Sold as the owner has no further use for it.

BENJAMIN F. THEALL, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.

By THEALL & BROS., TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) June 15, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, (Friday,) June 14, at 11 o'clock, within the store:

65 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., for account of whom it may concern:

$5,000—First Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each, of the Southwest Pacific Railroad Company, Missouri, dated Sept. 15, 1866, and due Sept. 15, 1886, bearing 7 ₩ cent. interest per annum, payable July 1 and Jan. 1. These Bonds are secured by a mortgage to Charles H. Ward, of Messrs. Ward & Co., and W. H. Aldrich, Secretary of the Union Trust Company, on a complete Railroad, and on the lands belonging thereto. These Bonds are also guaranteed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, which has a land grant from Congress of 55,000,000 acres.

(Hypothecated) $1,000 each.
$5,000 do. $1,000 each.
$5,000 do. $1,000 each.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 21, 1865 at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867 feb1-lawtomh28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eigth hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867 mh29-lawtomy30

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867. my30-lawtoau29

KEEP COOL.—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR REFRIGERATOR, wholesale and retail, by G. F. MERKLEE, No. 77 Bleecker-street, west of Broadway Refrigerators repaired.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTH-AV, ABOVE 23D-ST.—FIRST-class, full sized, high-stoop brown-stone house; fine order; low price; others on and near the 5th-av., $25,000 to $125,000; very desirable. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIVE LOTS ON THE SOUTHEAST corner 5th-av. and 59th-sts., directly fronting the grand entrance to the Central Park, which is to be finished with elegant gateways, fountains, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON DUANE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, a five-story marble building, in good order; will be sold a great bargain and on easy terms.
J. Q. FOWLER, 23d-st., cor. Fifth-avenue Hotel.

VALUABLE LOTS WITH BULKHEAD.—For sale, 13 lots and gores on 55th-st. and 12th-av., with water rights. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

SOUTH-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE—Near Pike-st., double lot, with front on Water-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—LARGE FINE house and four lots, in first-class neighborhood, near three lines of street cars; terms liberal. Inquire on the premises of T. J. SCHOLEY, Green-av., fourth house west of Broadway, or THOS. REID & CO., No. 269 Washington-st., New-York.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS.—A FEW PARcels of 10 to 50 lots are offered at prices ranging from $200 to $1,000 each, which must double in value from improvements now going on in the Park.
E. E. MILES, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 54.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD OR LET—FURNISHED, TO A private family, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, an elegant furnished residence, consisting of a three-story and basement brick villa, with icehouse, (filled,) stable, coachman's house, &c., together with three or four acres of land, well supplied with carefully selected fruit trees of all kinds. The villa was built by day labor, and contains twenty-two rooms, with billiard-table and all the modern conveniences. The location and scenery combine to make this a most desirable property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CHERRY HILL.

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from New-York, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residence, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues. No red mud. No mosquitoes.

HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER,

and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

WOODSIDE, N. J.,

ONE MILE FROM NEWARK, ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.

HILL, VALLEY AND WATER SCENERY.

The attention of capitalists and those wishing good homes at reasonable rates and on easy terms in a first-class neighborhood is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above village, on the banks of the Passaic. The scenery is varied and delightful, while the salubrity of the neighborhood is unsurpassed. In accessibility to the principal business portion of New-York we are, as regards time, as near as Harlem; and in the completion of the Newark and Paterson Railroad, now in course of construction, only half an hour will be occupied by the trip. We control the bulk of the property in this neighborhood, and have excluded and shall continue to exclude all drinking establishments, factories and everything that would be objectionable to respectable families locating among us.

We have houses now in course of erection at various prices, but we would specially invite attention to two now nearly ready for occupancy. They are built on acre lots, directly on the banks of the Passaic, commanding an extensive view both up and down that beautiful river. These houses are large and conveniently arranged, and will be elegantly finished in every respect, containing on first floor, parlor, dining-room, library, conservatory and kitchen, on second floor seven bedrooms and bath-room. The attics are finished for servants' rooms. Price $10,000 each; terms easy.

We also offer building lots of different sizes at various rates, according to location, &c., and will build to order in any style at fair prices.

We have already erected over thirty houses for parties in New-York and other places to whom we can confidently refer. We give the names of a few below.

Plans of property and photographs of houses can be seen at the offices of Jos. Mason, No. 29 Pine-st.; Stanley Day, No. 319 4th-av.; H. J. Winser, New-York *Times*, and the subscribers.

MORRISON & BRIGGS, Woodside, N. J.,
Post-office address: Newark, N. J.

Refer in New-York to Messrs. C. C. Hine, Secretary International Insurance Company; H. J. Winser, New-York *Times* Office; B. F. Pratt, No. 109 West 27th-st.; in Newark: J. B. Peddie, Mayor of Newark; A. G. Keasbey, United States District-Attorney; Courtlandt Parker, counsellor-at-law; Alfred Sears, Engineer-in-chief Newark and New-York Railroad.

WATERLOO-PLACE.

FOR SALE.

One of the most pleasant locations in Monmouth County, N. J., near Long Branch. This place, comprising 23 acres of choice land, in a high state of cultivation, together with an island of sedge of 15 acres, and 1,000 bushels of oysters now growing, is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, and near Jumping Point, where a bridge is about being erected to intersect the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad, distant from railroad one mile. The improvements consist of a large two-story house, 14 rooms, well shaded, good cellar, carriage-house, barn, icehouse, &c. A quantity of young fruit trees, such as apples, pears, peaches and plums. For information apply to IRA SMITH, Jr., No. 368 Broadway, or address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE AND TWENTY acres of land, admirably located on the Jacksonville Pike, one mile from depot, Burlington, N. J.; a fine lawn and flower garden surround the house, which is of modern build, and will compare favorably with first-class City residences in finish; has nine bedrooms, parlor, library, dining-room, two kitchens, halls, water-closet, furnace, &c.; outbuildings, large and complete; icehouse filled; propagating-house 50 feet long, with hot water tank and plant-house same length. The entire place, except ornamental grounds, is covered with the finest of fruit, consisting of Lawton blackberries, Philadelphia raspberries, strawberries, grapes, currants, gooseberries, peaches, pears, plums, apples, quinces and cherries; a large asparagus bed in connection with the kitchen garden. A fine stream of water runs through the grounds. Price $15,000.

For further particulars address ROBERT S. INNES, Burlington, N. J., upon the premises, or F. S. WEEKS, No. 112 Reade-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, a fine country residence on Long Island, one hour from the City, half mile from depot; several trains each way daily; the house is large and commodious; piazza front and rear, shaded by climbing roses; with gas, heater, range, hot and cold water, bath-room, marble mantels, speaking tubes, bells, &c.; barn and outbuildings in first-rate order; there are about two acres of land beautifully laid out in lawn, fruit and flowers; garden all made; every variety of fruit in abundance, comprising apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, quinces, grapes, mulberries, red, white and black currants, red, white and black raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries; also, asparagus and rhubarb beds, &c.; the grounds are appropriately shaded with vigorous evergreens and other trees. Address F. F., Box No. 4,611 Post-office, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence at Poughkeepsie about 1½ miles south of the fronting on Hudson River, adjoining Prof. Morse's country seat; brick house, large; all modern improvements in perfect order; suitable for Winter and Summer; two cottages for gardener and coachman; fine stable, icehouse, (filled,) suitable barns, sheds, &c.; all built about seven years; forty-three acres of good land handsomely laid out with choice varieties of fruit, shade and ornamental trees, drives and walks; trees planted some sixteen years and in fine condition; the view of the Hudson and surrounding country is unsurpassed; immediate possession will be given; terms to suit. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN STRATFORD, CONN., FOUR miles from Bridgeport, a country residence, situated on the west bank of the Housatonic River, convenient to cars and steamboats, and unsurpassed for variety of scenery both of land and water, completely overlooking Long Island Sound. House contains 15 large and convenient rooms, bath-room, wash-tubs set, well and cistern water with waste-pipes; barns and outbuildings. Land consists of 8 acres, (and more if desired,) covered with all varieties of fruit in abundance; strawberries in their season, picked daily by the bushel, and 400 good bearing Concord grape vines. For particulars inquire of WM. H. SANDFORD, at Central National Bank, corner of Pearl-st. and Broadway, New-York, or of J. & G. A. STAPLES, No. 12 State-st., Bridgeport, Conn.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—FOR sale at Eastchester, a very eligible piece of land, embracing about 200 acres, having a large frontage on two roads; can be laid out in village plots and sold for very large prices; on the property are a good dwelling-house, barns and all other necessary outbuildings, making it also a very desirable suburban residence; about two miles from Williamsbridge. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., 1½ MILES from depot, location beautiful and healthy, a country seat with 4 to 23 acres; house, 10 rooms; gardener's cottage, ice and carriage-house, fine lawn, excellent garden, plenty of fruit and shade; will be sold cheap to a prompt purchaser, with everything ready for immediate occupancy. SAMUEL EDDY, on premises, or No. 191 Broadway, (Brooklyn Insurance Company.)

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT CRUGER'S, fronting on the Hudson River, a very handsome residence with 100 acres of choice land, and all the necessary outbuildings; all complete; rent for the buildings and 3½ acres, $700 per year, or for sale at $10,000, with as much additional land as desired at $500 an acre. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT MAMARONECK—A BEAUTIFUL country residence on high ground, commanding the finest and most extensive views of land and water to be found in the vicinity of New-York; large, new and complete house, first-class outbuildings, &c., and 25 to 40 acres of land. Price, with 25 acres, $35,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FARM AND COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE—2½ miles from depot at Tarrytown; 50 acres of the very best land, abundance of fruit, good buildings and pleasantly situated; will be sold very cheap and easy terms. Apply to J. Q. FOWLER, 23d st., cor. Fifth-avenue Hotel.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, NEAR SEA-SHORE, depot, schools and churches, at Eltingville Station, Staten Island; one-half acre of ground; more if desired; price $5,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, AT Yonkers, a small house on North Broadway, in a very desirable neighborhood. Apply to W. H. PERRY, opposite Yonkers Station, or at Room No. 54 Trinity Building.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY place of ten acres on Passaic River, near Newark, and within 45 minutes of City; large brick house, 20 rooms; hot and cold water and gas; barn and all necessary outbuildings. Apply to GEO. W. PLATT, 20 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE OLD country place on the west shore of the Hudson, near the City of Newburgh. Apply to WM. M. VERPLANCK, No. 5 Park-place, HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or P. A. VERPLANCK, in residence.

FOR SALE AND TO LET, AT MADISON, Morris County, N. J.—17 farms, 6 village houses, for sale; 7 houses, furnished and unfurnished, to let for the Summer. Apply to S. D. HUNTING, Madison, Morris County, N. J.

BEAUTIFUL PLACES AT SUMMIT, Chatham, Morristown, Madison, Bloomfield; also in Rockland County; beautiful place on Rockland Lake; one near Long Branch. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—RESIDENCE, outbuildings, fruit, &c., with 15 acres of choice land, 18 miles from New-York, near depot.
BORLAND & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A new Gothic villa cottage at Forrest Grove, Morrisania, located on high ground and beautifully shaded. Inquire at No. 87 Bowery.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement: fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114¼ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD Building, Broadway and Ann-st.,
Broadway store.
Ann-st. store.
Offices on 3d and 4th floors, suitable for lawyers, &c.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT on Lather's Hill, adjoining Winyah Park, a few moments' walk from the New-Rochelle depot. The house is a fire-proof Tuscan villa of 20 rooms, furnished, having all the modern improvements; conservatory, bath-rooms, orchards, &c. From the tower and lawn an extensive view is had of the Long Island Sound and surrounding country; the healthy location renders it peculiarly desirable for Summer or Winter; the building is heated and ventilated in the most scientific manner by steam. Apply to Great Western Insurance Company, No. 30 William-st.

TO LET—NEAR METUCHIN, N. J., FROM THE 1st of July to the 15th of September, to a private family, a spacious country residence complete and handsomely furnished, including piano, bedding, &c.; water through the house; bathroom; large lawn and shade trees; also stable with carriages and harness; three cows with pasturage, and a well-stocked garden; the gardener remains without extra charge; the location is perfectly healthy and only 25 miles from New-York by New-Jersey Railroad. Apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

DOCKS AND SLIPS TO RENT.—THE Comptroller of the City of New-York will receive proposals until MONDAY, June 24, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., for leasing, until May 1, 1868, one-half of Piers Nos 12, 18, 19 and 20 East River. Information respecting the same may be had on application at this office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 13, 1867.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, VARIOUS-SIZED rooms, with steady steam power. Also, two large rooms, 165 by 26 feet, all warmed throughout by steam, lighted by gas, with steam hoistways, located within two blocks of the South and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms reasonable. Apply on the premises, No. 475 Columbia-st., near Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with garden, lawn, carriage-house, &c., and three acres of pasture, in the town of Yonkers, 1¼ miles from Williamsbridge, and half a mile from Woodlawn Station, Harlem Railroad; half an hour from 26th-st.; will be let for the season; rent $200 per month. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND.—A new house, just completed, containing 13 rooms, with every convenience, having a fine view of New-York Bay and the Kill von Kull, and within ten minutes' walk of the ferry, will be let to a good tenant on moderate terms until the 1st May next, or for a term of years; lot 72x157. Address W., Box No. 992 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—SITUATED on Seeley-st., Windsor Terrace, near Prospect Park; eighteen lots of ground under cultivation, all planted; berries and fruit in abundance; room for three horses and cow. For further particulars address or apply to GEO. HUDSON & SONS, corner of Fulton and York sts., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID FURNISHED COUNtry seat "Cragden," at East Chester, near depot, forty-five minutes from the City, with garden, stabling, fine lawns, views, &c.; icehouse full; a fine healthy location. Apply at No. 192 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—ON CASTLETON HILL, STATEN Island, a first-class furnished house, twelve rooms, with carriage-house, and ten acres of land in lawn and garden; fruit, flowers, fine views and healthy location; rent $250 per month. Inquire at No. 33 East 22d-st., between 9 and 12 A. M.

TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, TWO VERY pleasant rooms, furnished or not, in a private house, in view of the Bay, (a healthy location,) with bath, gas, &c.; within one block of three car routes that reach all the ferries. Apply on 4th-av., second brown-stone house from 22d-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—A LARGE AND HANDSOME FRONT office in one of the best business locations in the City, Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place, near Broadway; some storage room may be had if wanted; rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—AT GREENWICH, CONN., A VERY desirable furnished residence, for the season or year; it has shade and fruit trees in abundance. Apply to AMOS M. LYON, Post-office Box No. 1,367, or to JOHN DAYTON, Greenwich, Conn.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and two lofts of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

COMMODIOUS HOUSE AND FURNITURE to let at Glen Cove, Long Island, for the Summer season; beautifully located, and with plenty of shade. Apply to THEODORE MALLABY, No. 73 6th-av., in the Bank.

FIFTH-AV.—FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 273 5th-av. to let. Central Park lots—some of the choicest lots fronting on Central Park; one or more for sale. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO RENT AT FORT HAMILTON—A FINE large house, or the greater part of it; or will take a few boarders for the Summer. Inquire of JAMES DIXON, No. 28 Walker-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON THE SOUND, BY New-Haven Railroad one hour from town, two French cottages; location perfectly healthy.
CHAS. TILLOTSON, No. 46 Exchange-place.

A NICE SET OF FURNISHED ROOMS to let to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; one floor for business, in a private house. Apply at No. 369 Canal-st. Reference exchanged.

NO. 117 HUDSON-ST., CORNER OF North Moore, nice, furnished, cool front rooms, for gents or housekeeping; no children; with an American family; piano to let.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT FLUSHing, L. I. Apply to G. W. QUACKENBOSS, No. 67 Wall-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR AND FRONT BASEment of house No. 22 East 50th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

TO RENT—AT TARRYTOWN, SEVERAL VERY nice cottages, furnished and unfurnished. J. Q. FOWLER, 23d-st., corner Fifth-avenue Hotel.

A FINELY FURNISHED GENTLEMAN'S residence at Tarrytown. Address OWNER, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen, without board. No. 17 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FROM ABOUT JULY 1 A PORTION of a private house, consisting of about five rooms, suitable for housekeeping; must be in a respectable neighborhood and at a moderate rent. Address, stating locality and terms, B. O., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, IN THE VILlage of Tarrytown or Sing Sing, a modern-built house, containing about ten rooms, with one acre of ground, or less; location must be first class. Address, stating particulars, A. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—FOR light housekeeping, by a refined American and wife, without children; terms must be stated and moderate; Jersey City or Hoboken preferred. Address GEORGE, New-York *Herald* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

McDONOUGH HOUSE,
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

The above first-class hotel having been thoroughly renovated the present season, is now in readiness for the reception of guests. The rooms are commodious, finely furnished and well ventilated.

The "Forest City" is unsurpassed for its quiet and inviting beauty by any place on the Connecticut River. Accessible from New-York by steamboat or cars; charges moderate. Rooms can be engaged by addressing
DICKINSON & CRAIG,
Middletown, Conn.

ORIENT SPRING HOUSE,
AMHERST, MASS.
HEALTH, PLEASURE AND COMFORT COMBINED

This Summer resort is now open for the season. Connected with it are the Mineral Springs, recommended by the faculty of Amherst College as the best in the country. For particulars address WILLARD C. LANE, Manager.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I.—Now open for the season. This house is pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Gardiner's Bay, and only a moment's walk to the water. Splendid sea bathing, driving, sailing, and fishing unexcelled. Steamer *River Queen*, from Pier No. 26, East River, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 o'clock P. M. Cars daily. Terms reasonable.
M. B. PARSONS, Proprietor.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, OCEANPORT, NEAR LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This delightful Summer resort having been newly furnished throughout, will be open from June 15. This house commands a fine view of the Ocean, Pleasure Bay, &c., and in point of location and healthfulness is unsurpassed. It is of easy access to the ocean for sea bathing, &c. As there is no bar all the quiet of a private family will be secured to the guests. For board apply on the premises, or to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av.

BAY SIDE HOUSE—ONE HOUR FROM Wall-st.—This favorite resort, having changed hands, is now open for the accommodation of families and single gentlemen. Facilities for bathing and boating. Take Court-st. cars at Fulton Ferry. Conductors will direct.

UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA, WILL open June 15. Superior accommodations for families and gentlemen. Board $4 per day; $25 per week. Baggage-master and omnibus at depot on arrival of trains. Address LELAND BROTHERS, or S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE.—THIS FAVORITE Summer resort is now open. It is one of the most healthy and pleasant in New-England. Fine drives; splendid bathing, and only 51 miles from New-York, on New-Haven Railroad.
P. D. CARRIQUE.

WILLOW-HAVEN, THIRTY MINUTES distant, offers unsurpassed attractions; gas-lighted apartments, fine drives, bathing, boating, and fishing. S. A. TELIAFERRE, Proprietor, Box No. 5,154 Post-office.

CLOTHING.

HAMILTON & KIMPTON,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 105 STRAND, (opposite Exeter Hall,) LONDON.

Gentlemen visiting England and passing through London are invited to see the well-selected stock of Cloths, Beavers, Witneys and Trouserings, of the very best materials; or, by forwarding remittance with their measures, can have the goods sent by Express Company, as usual.

NO. 105 STRAND, LONDON.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SINGLE ROOM WITH BOARD WANTED, for the Summer, by a young man, with first-class references; terms must be moderate and location central. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain delightful rooms, with breakfast if desired, in a private family, at No. 40 East 28th-st., one block from Fifth-av. Hotel.

NO. 76 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEAR DELMONICO'S, handsomely furnished rooms to let en suite or single; also, parlor floor, handsomely furnished, to let at Summer prices. Meals if desired.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET WITH board, pleasant rooms where home comforts can be had. Apply at No. 331 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

$6 AND UPWARD FOR SINGLE ROOMS, with board; $1 50 per day; also rooms without board, at Dupont House, corner Hudson and Laight sts.

NO. 49 (NEW NUMBER) EAST 21ST-ST., between Broadway and 4th-av. Rooms to let on first, second and third floors, with first-class board.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, in a new and first-class house, at No. 76 Perry-st.; reference required.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS to let, with or without board, at No. 274 West 25th-st., near 8th-av.; references exchanged.

WANTED—BY A LADY, BOARD IN EXchange for lessons in German, French or music. Address E. N., Box No. 87 Station G.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD WANTED.

Two young men want country board, not over one hour from City; state terms and location. Box No. 4,991 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD AND LARGE, AIRY rooms may be obtained in a small private family; location thirty minutes from 30th-st. depot, ten minutes from station; the house possesses all the conveniences of a city residence, besides plenty of shade; superb scenery and many advantages not usually offered; stabling if required. Address S. D., Box No. 2,389 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—VERY DESIRABLE accommodations and excellent board can be had at Morristown, N. J., for a season of twelve weeks from the 24th of June. References given and required. Address Post-office Box No. 145, Morristown, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD IN A private family on the bank of the Norwalk River, a beautiful and healthy place; terms reasonable; 40 miles from the City by New-Haven cars or boat. For particulars apply at No. 89½ Hester-st., in the herb-store.

COUNTRY FARMHOUSE BOARD, ADjoining the Heath House, for adults only, from $10 to $14 per week; good stables, carriages and horses; persons met at the Hackettstown depot if requested. Address SIMON V. FISHER, Schooley's Mountain, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—EXCELLENT BOARD at a farm-house; desirable location; 39 miles from this City; large airy rooms; plenty of shade. For particulars address N. L. HAIGHT, Bedford Station, Westchester County, N. Y.

BOARD AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A PRIvate family, living in the most desirable part of the town, will have for disposal on the 15th June a suite of rooms suitable for a family of adults or single gentlemen; fine grounds, with stable attached to the premises; time from New-York 40 minutes by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For further particulars address P. O. Box No. 87 Elizabeth, N. J.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain board in a private family, within one hour's sail of the City. Accessible by steamboat every hour, and by cars every five minutes; house delightfully situated on the river; good boating and fishing; must room and sleep together; bath and gas; terms, $10 each. Apply to W. T., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BERGEN HILL, N. J.—FORTY minutes from the City; two or three families may be pleasantly accommodated with desirable rooms and first-class board for the Summer or year; house delightfully located; stabling, &c.; references exchanged. Apply at No. 72 (new No.) West 19th-st.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with a nicely furnished room and board in a private family, at a pleasant place in New-Jersey; one hour from the City. Address O. P. H., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

BOARD AT WOODSIDE—THIRTY-FIVE minutes from City Hall, one from depot; healthy, plenty of shade, fruit, vegetables, &c.; stabling. Call on Dr. GREENLEAF, Woodside, Long Island Railroad, or address No. 1,227 Broadway.

A PARTY OF FOUR YOUNG MEN CAN obtain board with private family at Woodside, Long Island, only 35 minutes from City Hall; terms $8; commutation $7 per quarter. Inquire of Mr. FARGO, Woodside Depot, Long Island Railroad.

BOARD IN MORRISANIA—THIRTY-NINE minutes from City; 45 by boat; two minutes from depot; private family; terms $6 to $7 a week. Call at No 175 West 13th-st., near 8th-av.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD AT Shark River, near Long Branch, N. J.; good bathing and fishing; terms moderate. For particulars address L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J.

A FAMILY OF FOUR OR FIVE CAN obtain board in a private family in the village of Hyde Park, on the Hudson. For particulars inquire of P. H. ACKERT, No. 40 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED IN THE pleasant village of Danbury, Conn. For information address C. M. W., Box No. 19 Danbury, Conn.

DRY GOODS

REMOVAL.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS

HAVE OPENED THEIR NEW STORE
WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CURTAIN GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
And WINDOW SHADES.

Their assortment of goods will be complete and unsurpassed in variety, having been IMPORTED and MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY for their NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

In addition to the above they have opened a department for

HOUSE-FURNISHING LINENS,

embracing the following articles:

IRISH, SCOTCH AND DOMESTIC SHEETINGS, all widths;

DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS,

All sizes and qualities;

8-4 and 10-4 BARNESLY TABLE LINEN, DAMASK NAPKINS and DOYLIES, all sizes; PILLOW-CASE LINENS, all widths; DAMASK HUCKABUCK DIAPER and TURKISH BATH TOWELS, all sizes; WHITE and COLORED MARSEILLES QUILTS, all sizes.

B. L. S. & SONS desire particularly to call attention to this branch of their business, as their stock will comprise every grade and quality of goods from the cheapest to the HEAVIEST and FINEST MANUFACTURED.

All goods offered at POPULAR PRICES.

Nos. 657 and 659 BROADWAY,
Opposite Bond-st.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have just received their Spring importations of
PRINTED LINENS
AND
LINEN DRESS GOODS,
Which they offer at prices considerably lower than those of last season.

THE PATTERNS, which are all new and very pretty have been printed for and are confined to us exclusively.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 748 BROADWAY.

MACKENZIE'S ELEGANT SILK SACQUES AND CIRCULARS.

THE "QUEEN" at $20.
THE "ISABELLA CATOLICA" at $25.
THE "MARIA OF RUSSIA" at $30.
LLAMA LACE POINTS from $25 to $100.
No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE,
8th-st., one door from Broadway.

IT SOUNDS LIKE 1857.

AUCTION LOT FINE MUSLINS, 10c.
AUCTION YARD-WIDE MUSLINS, EXCELLENT QUALITY, 12½c.
AUCTION FAST COLORED GINGHAMS, 10c.
AUCTION LOT PRINTS, 10c., fast colors.
AUCTION CASSIMERES, 50c. and 62½c.
AUCTION DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS, TABLE LINENS, QUILTS, &c., at half price.

We wish it distinctly understood that the above goods will only be sold at these prices for "CASH DOWN."

Credit customers must, in all cases, pay an advance of 10 per cent.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 19th-st.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 BROADWAY, (opposite Astor-place.)
NOW OPEN.

Summer novelties for children, POPLIN and PIQUE SUITS, ROBES, GABRIELLE, CLOAKS, CAPS, SLIPS, WAISTS, APRONS, BLANKETS, RIBS, SHOES, CORSETS, SPENCERS, &c., ready-made and made to order. New style of SUN BONNETS.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
Broadway, (opposite Astor-place,)

LADIES' DRESSING SACKS, SPENCERS and SETS, GORED SKIRTS and UNDER-GARMENTS, large stock of EMBROIDERED YOKES, CHEMISE BANDS, &c., &c.

INITIALS and MONOGRAMS EMBROIDERED to ORDER FOR HANDKERCHIEFS, TABLE LINEN and BEDCLOTHES, EMBROIDERIES, STAMPING and STAMPED GOODS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL SUperior domestics, cooks, laundresses, experienced nurses, waitresses and general houseworkers, whose references are of the highest order to the first Brooklyn families; many of these servants want places in the country. Apply at MANNING'S "Select" Agency, Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, (Low's Building.)

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young American woman to go traveling with a lady, or in care of one or two little girls or an invalid, in the country or to Europe; is a good seamstress; has good reference; would like to engage for any time during the month. Address on or before Saturday, W. L. H., Station F, New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook, washer and ironer; good baker, and understands her business; no objection to going a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 382 3d-av., corner 29th-st., crockery store.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PERSON, highly recommended, a situation in City or country as housekeeper in a widower's family; no objection to cook. Call or address HOUSEKEEPER, at Mr. Davidson's, East 77th-st., first house east of 3d-av., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands soups, side dishes, pastry and desserts; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 159 West 21st-st., one door from 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid or waitress, or take care of children; has no objections to the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 125 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 145 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse; understands the care of children; is a good plain sewer; no objection to the country; can give the best City reference from her last place. Call at or address No. 537 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESWOMAN; has had experience in a fancy goods or confectionery store; can give good reference; no objection to go in the country. Call, or address for two days, SALESWOMAN, care of Mr. Floyd, No. 106 6th-av., near 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; has lived six years in her last place; good references. Can be seen until engaged, at 161 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as first-class cook in a hotel or private boarding-house; no objection to the country; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 150 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women, one as good cook, the other as nurse; capable of taking entire care of an infant or growing children and would do sewing; both first-class servants; best City references. Call at No. 129 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objections to go a short distance in the country; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and plain sewing, by a young woman of neat and steady habits; best City references. Call or address at Mr. KING'S, No. 340 East 23d-st. To be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as laundress, who fully understands her business; has no objection to go in the country with a City family; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable young woman in a private family as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to the country; can give the best of City reference. Call or address No. 28 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as cook in a private family; has had two years' experience under a French cook, and can produce first-class references. Apply at her present situation, No. 47 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, to take in washing and ironing; is a first-class laundress, understands it in all its branches; or would go out by the day; the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 109 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman as seamstress and to do light housework; understands all kinds of family sewing; would go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 75 Monroe-st., between Market and Pike sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth, and is willing to do chamberwork; City or country; good City references. Call at No. 306 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE young woman with good City reference as seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; would travel with a family; and assist in chamberwork if desired. Call at No. 462 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young German woman, as ladies' maid and seamstress; is thoroughly competent in every respect, and operates on the machine; best of references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, in a respectable family, as chambermaid or waitress, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 170 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress, (can take a waiterman's place,) or as first-class chambermaid, in City or country; best City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse, or to assist in chamberwork and waiting; is willing and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS, with three years' City reference, a situation in a small family as general servant, or as plain cook; is an excellent baker; makes plain pies; wages $12. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., cottage house.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as head cook, in a hotel or Summer house; the Springs preferred; understands boning and larding and cooking in all its branches. Call at No. 217 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE young Protestant woman to cook; is also a good washer and ironer; city or country. Also, a smart, tidy young girl. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av, below 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble female as seamstress; operates on Wheeler and Wilson's machines; no objection to the country. Call at No. 94 East 11th-st., 2d floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing; can flute; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 212 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK; UNderstands all kinds of European and American cooking; no objections to a hotel or boarding-house; good reference. Call at No. 89 West 19th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; satisfactory reference. No. 101 (old No. 63) 20th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG lady, a situation as waitress or chambermaid; has no objection to take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 Forsyth-st., first floor, rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION to take care of children and make herself generally useful. Apply at 215 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse, or to travel with a lady to Europe. Can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR WET-NURSES, male and female nurses, at the Nurses' Agency, No. 5 6th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlish girl, a place to take care of a child and sew, or to travel with a lady. Can be seen at 258 Lexington-av

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 40 East 32d-st., in store.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day, week or month as seamstress; operates on different machines; is a neat buttonhole-maker; has City reference; would go to the country. Can be seen at No. 113 22d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. Call for two days.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages moderate to suit the times.

FINE WASHING DONE FOR FAMILIES and gentlemen, also fluting, curtains and laces, at low prices, at No. 24 East 12th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S situation by a single steady sober man; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; thoroughly understands his business in its various branches; can milk; is willing and obliging; has 14 years of the best City reference. Address for two days P. M., Box 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN in a private family by one who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen this day at S. Ditch's stables, No. 112 West 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman with a private family; thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; has good City reference from his last employer. Address T. F., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as coachman and gardener; is willing to make himself useful; can milk and will work for moderate wages. Call or address WILLIAM, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 3, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a steady, sober young man; is a good groom and a careful driver; will be found willing and obliging; the country preferred; has good City reference as to capability and honesty Address J. S., Box 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man; has long experience in the treatment of horses, harness and carriages; can give undoubted references from last employers, both City and country; is obliging. Address L. H., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD WAITER in a Summer hotel, by a man of experience and thorough knowledge of his business. Address HEAD WAITER, No. 297 4th-av., in the drug-store, corner of 23d-st. Apply for the week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as coachman; understands the full management of horses; is only a short time in this country; has very good reference from the old country. Call at No. 110 3d-av., two doors from 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; is a good groom, and can milk; is willing and obliging; has good City reference for honesty and capability. Call or address B. S., Box No. 210 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG SWISS man as coachman; is willing to assist the gardener and make himself useful around the house; good references from the last employer. Apply at No. 252 3d-av., near 22d-st., in the crockery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in City and country; will work a small garden, if required; good City reference. Address M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man; has good City reference; perfectly understands his business; is willing to make himself useful. Address J. R., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a man who understands his business, and laying out of new places; is middle aged; the best of reference; can be seen by note. Address M. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; understands his business perfectly and will make himself useful; the country preferred; the best of reference from his last place. Address L. G., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a sober steady man, with four years' reference from last employer. Address J. H., No. 372 6th-av., in drug-store, near the corner of 23d-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a smart young man in a private family; best of City reference; no objection to go to the country. To be seen for two days at No. 179 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, OR coachman and gardener, by a man who perfectly understands his business and will make himself generally useful, who has lately arrived from Dublin. Address B. V. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, on account of the family going to Europe; has unexceptionable reference. Address THOMAS, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; can milk; understands the care of all kinds of stock; can refer to last employer. Address J. S., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION HAS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; understands his business; will be found obliging; good City reference. Address B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND RESPECTAble young man of 35 years a situation as barkeeper, who fully understands his business; will give the best of City reference. Address C. M., Box 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; willing to make himself generally useful; good reference; country preferred; Address E. E., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, lately landed, as groom and coachman; is willing to make himself generally useful it required. Address No. 321 3d-av., corner 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE ENGlishman who understands the care of cows and horses, and is a plain gardener; has good reference. Addsess J. J., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN lately landed as waiter; had twelve months' experience; or would go under instructions. Can be seen at No. 56 Leonard-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, aged 20 years, as porter; willing to work in any capacity; good reference given. Address T. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN a situation as porter; best City reference. Address G. H., No. 369 6th-av., New-York.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN A SITuation as watchman; the best of security will be given. Address M. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN OR VEGETABLE GARDENER.—A gentleman is desirous of procuring a situation as above for a capable, industrious and faithful single young man, in his employ three years. Address H. W., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend, by applying personally or by letter to J. C. BROWN, No. 896 Broadway, Room No. 1, or Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

$20 WILL BE PAID TO ANY PERSON procuring a situation as porter in a wholesale house for a young man with good reference. Address H. R., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

HARDWARE.—AN ENGAGEMENT WITH A hardware jobbing-house is solicited by a young man with many years' experience, where his knowledge of business could be applied, and devotion to the interests of his employers appreciated; competent and reliable; unexceptionable reference. Address BANCO, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A LAD OF 15 IS WANTED IN A wholesale hardware-store for office work; he must reside with his parents, write a good hand and be ready at figures. Address, in handwriting of applicant, stating age and reference, B. D. & CO., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN the country, a first-rate plain cook, and to do general housework in a small family; must understand making pies, puddings, homemade bread, &c.; must have City reference; none others need apply; wages $10. Apply to Mr. JONES, No. 57 East 13th-st.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH HOUSE—AN EXPERIenced and first-class entry clerk; must write rapidly and figure correctly; the best references required; none other need apply. WEAVER, RICHARDSON & CO., Nos. 66 and 68 Reade-st.

WANTED—WELL QUALIFIED TRAVELING agents; salary liberal. FINKLE & LYON S. M. Co., No. 537 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, TO ASSIST WITH washing and ironing. Call from 10 to 12, at No. 22 Clinton-place, West 8th-st.

A COMPETENT SECRETARY IS WANTed in an established Fire Insurance Company of this City. A gentleman of proper ability, controlling a large line of business, may find a position entirely agreeable. Address, with reference, Box No. 951 New-York Post-office.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS—GENERAL, special and local, wanted for the City of New-York and throughout the United States, by an established first-class Company, offering unusual advantages to agent and insurer; lucrative contracts to successful agents; instruction to inexperienced parties. Address with references, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 6,767 New York Post-office.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL BE SUPPLIED, and can pay by weekly or monthly payments, for carpets, oil-cloths, furniture of every description, pianos, bedding, bedroom and parlor suites, &c., at BENDALL & CO.'S, corner Canal and Hudson sts.

PERSONAL.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE of JOSEPH JAMES BENNETT he is entreated to write home; his parents are most anxious; they have heard nothing since July, 1866. Any one giving information respecting the above, who last year was at a saw-mill at Pentwater, Ocean County, Mich., will be rewarded by addressing Mr. BENNETT, No. 14 Norton Folgate, London, England.

WILLIAM HENRY PARKER, OF BIRmingham, is requested to return home immediately.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—AN UPRIGHT TUBULAR BOILER 42 flues, 8 horse-power, with engine attached thereto, in complete working order, together with pump, heater and gauge, nearly new; also, 60 feet of shafting, hangers, &c., and large pump. Apply to JONATHAN SIMMONDS, at the skin factory, Yonkers, N. Y.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

LOST AND FOUND.

$1,000 REWARD.—STOLEN ON THE evening of the 10th or the morning of the 11th inst., from the subscribers, No. 41 Broadway and No. 81 Trinity-place, five large casks containing about two thousand undressed otter skins. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the goods, or a proportionate amount for any part thereof.
J. M. OPPENHEIM & CO.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st

TO PRINTERS—PATENT COMPOSITION FOR INKING ROLLERS.—Always remains moist, does not harden, shrink or crack. For sale by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FORMS IN BANKRUPTCY—FOR SALE THIS DAY, at the law and job printing office of STONE & BARRON, No. 42 Ann-st., New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

IGLESIA DE SANTIAGO.—TODOS LOS DOmingos a las dos de la tarde, la mencionada Iglesia celebra su culto en español, en la Capilla de la Trinidad, calle veintiocino al oeste, cerca de Broadway. El Rector de ella, Presbitero ENRIQUE C. RILEY, de Santiago de Chili, predica el sermon. Lo que se participa al publico invitandolo cordialmente. Los asientos son gratis.

SHIPPING.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

MISSISSIPPI	G. V. Sumner	Saturday, June 22
FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday, July 6
GUIDING STAR	E. Van Sice	Saturday, July 20
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, August 3
MISSISSIPPI	C. Sumner	Saturday, Aug. 17

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.

FIRST-CLASS	$120
SECOND-CLASS	70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. & H. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, June 22.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, July 6.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.

The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, June 22, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY	June 15
CITY OF WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	June 19
CITY OF ANTWERP	SATURDAY	June 22
CITY OF CORK	WEDNESDAY	June 26
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	June 29
CITY OF NEW-YORK	WEDNESDAY	July 3

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, sailing from Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

HELVETIA, THOMPSON	SATURDAY, June 15
LOUISIANA, WEBSTER	SATURDAY, June 22
THE QUEEN, GROGAN	SATURDAY, June 29
DENMARK, THOMSON	SATURDAY, July 6

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 26.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 3.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 10.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS	
Chief Cabin Passage	$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

MALTA	June 19
TARIFA	June 26

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$100 Gold.
Steerage	$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK. REDUCTION OF RATES TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Excursion tickets, $170, currency.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, June 15.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, June 22.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, June 29.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, June 15
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, July 13
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, July 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $105.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.

VERA CRUZ	HILLIARD	SATURDAY, July 6
TAMPICO	ROUSSAU	SATURDAY, Aug. 3

Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $[illegible], currency, including wine.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER SAINT LAURENT, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MINNESOTA	June 15
CHICAGO	June 29
MANHATTAN	July 13

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 20.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:

From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms	$75—$90 00
Steerage	32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin	90 00
Steerage	40 00

EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin ....$170 | Steerage........$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships

MORRO CASTLE	ADAMS	THURSDAY, June 20
EAGLE	GREENE	THURSDAY, June 27
COLUMBIA	BARTON	THURSDAY, July 4

For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHANGE OF PIER.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.
U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

AMERICAN PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELERS issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP
BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES,
will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, June 15, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $42.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. W. WEIR.......June 29
NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS.......July 13
For freight, passage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JUNE 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. P. CONNOR, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. J. SUTTON.
JUNE 11.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
JUNE 21—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of June 11 will connect at San Francisco for Japan and China. See advertisement below.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.......June 15 | SATURDAY.......July 13
At noon.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

SAVANNAH STEAMERS.

CHANGE OF SAILING DATES.
During the continuance of the present dull season, the departure of Savannah steamers will be reduced from every other day to every fourth day, as follows:
SATURDAY, June 15, SAN JACINTO, ATKINS, From Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.
THURSDAY, June 20, H. LIVINGSTON, BAKER, From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
TUESDAY, June 25, LEO, DEARBORN, From Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.
N. B.—Departures will be in regular succession as above until further notice.

REGULAR LINE. FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The fine, fast and favorite steamship
TYBEE,
D. CAULKINS, Commander,
will leave pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, June 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.
Receiving freight now.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

The first-class steamer
WILMINGTON
is now loading at Pier No. 39 East River, and will sail on SATURDAY, June 15.
Freight taken at the lowest rates.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
N. B.—Bills of lading signed at the steamer.

REGULAR LINE.—FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., the Florida ports and the South and Southwest. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. COWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight, and will sail on SATURDAY, June 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the South Carolina Railroad, and with the steamer *Dictator* for Florida. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, June 15, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL follows June 22.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, June 22.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABOUT TO TRAVEL abroad should obtain U. S. Passports through JOHN LANKTREE, U. S. Passport Agent, 15 Centre-st., N. Y.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, Sundays excepted, at 9¼, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

THE LARGE STEAMBOAT GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons and cabin. Dudley's Grove, Alderney Park and Myers' Grove; also, barges Walter Sands, Wm. Myers, Wm. Jay Haskett and Wm. H. Martin. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & Co., on board of barges foot of Morton-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—Fifth Collection District, State of New-York, Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York. Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to Reduce Internal Taxation," and to amend an act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes, under said act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said district has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1868; that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 25th day of June, A. D. 1867, until the 20th day of July, 1867, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.—Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.
JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.
N. B.—Said duties and taxes may be paid at any time before the period above mentioned.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, No. 83 Cedar-st., comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City of New-York. ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the first day of August ensuing, and ending on the first day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard-tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses; and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 17th day of June, 1867, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Court, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 1st day of July, 1867:
A panel of 150 petit jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 36 grand jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE—SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM P. RICHARDSON, Receiver, &c., against GEORGE LAW and another.—By virtue of an order of this Court bearing date the 21st of May, 1867, all persons having any claims against the defendant, GEORGE LAW, under and by virtue of any of the trusts or provisions contained in two certain agreements between JOHN GRAHAM, of the first part, and HORACE GREELEY, ISAIAH T. WILLIAMS and GEORGE LAW, of the second part, one dated Jan. 20, 1856, and the other Feb. 13, 1856, are required to present the same with proof thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of June, 1867, at 12 M., or they will be debarred from any claim in respect thereto.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 4, 1867.
W. V. McDANIEL, Referee.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE—A HALF INTEREST in the small, well-known and established jewelry and fancy goods stand at Barnum's Museum, No. 539 Broadway, now doing a splendid business; poor health reason of selling. For further particulars inquire as above.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A MODERATE capital, to take an interest in a wholesale drug-store in New-York City, already established and doing a good business. Address JOY, COE & CO., Tribune Buildings, New-York City.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE—GREAT REDUCTION. $1 TO ALBANY.

On and after MONDAY, June 17, 1867, passage to Albany by People's Line Steamers will be $1 only.
ST. JOHN—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
DREW—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY. FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. O. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, June 11, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, June 11, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, June 12, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, June 12, 2 P. M.
Thursday, June 13, 11 A. M.	Thursday, June 13, 3½ P. M.
Friday, June 14, 11 A. M.	Friday, June 14, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, June 15, 2 P. M.	Saturday, June 15, 5½ P. M.
Sunday, June 16, 6½ A. M.	

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

FOR LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, May 13, 1867, the lines will run as follows, from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st.:
At 11:15 A. M.—EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE, for Philadelphia, Long Branch, &c. At 4 P. M.—For Long Branch, Tom's River, and intermediate stations, touching at Pier No. 3 (for passengers only) at 4:15 P. M.
FAST FREIGHT LINE—Leaves Pier No. 32 at 5:30 P. M. for Philadelphia direct, and for all points on the road, and on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Freight taken at low rates, and quick time uniformly made.
RETURNING:
EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE—For New-York, &c., leaves Philadelphia from Vine-st. ferry, at 7:45 A. M. From Long Branch, for New-York, at 7:35 A. M., and 11:40 A. M.
THROUGH FARE TO PHILADELPHIA ONLY $2.
Tickets can be procured and baggage checked at Davidson & Co.'s Express Office, No. 956 Broadway.
W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via. Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8¼, and 34th-st. at 8½ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The NELLY WHITE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will make her regular trips in place of the SEA BIRD on THURSDAY, May 16, from foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Wednesday, 12th	10½ A. M.	Wednesday, 12th	2½ P. M.
Thursday, 13th	3 P. M.	Friday, 14th	6 A. M.
Friday, 14th	3½ P. M.	Saturday, 15th	6½ A. M.
Saturday, 15th	3 P. M.	Saturday, 15th	6½ P. M.
Sunday, 16th	7 A. M.	Sunday, 16th	3 P. M.
Sunday, 16th	6½ P. M.		

FOR HARTFORD—STOPPING AT ALL POINTS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER—MERCHANTS' LINE.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, and W. W. COIT, Capt. E. GEER, leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 12, North River. Returning, leaves Hartford, from Chapin's Wharf, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed. Fare $1. No extra charge for berths. Meals and state rooms extra.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Only one dollar, and like reduction to all points West, North and East. The first-class steamers of the New-York and Troy Steamboat Company leave EVERY EVENING at 6 o'clock, (Saturdays excepted,) from Pier No. 44, North River, foot Spring-st.; returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked at offices on wharf.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare 75 cents. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, 12 o'clock noon; steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITEstone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after WEDNESDAY, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHARLES POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places. No freight received.

NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND.—Boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Dey and Cortlandt sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M., 12 M., 2, 4, 5:30 and 7 P. M. SUNDAYS at 8:30, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4, 6 and 7:30 P. M. N. B.—To let for Sunday-schools and pic-nics, Pomona Grove.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leaves James-slip:
7:30 A. M. for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Hicksville and Hempstead.
3 P. M., express to Riverhead, and to Greenport on Saturdays.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and Hempstead.
5:30 P. M. Farmingdale, Glen Cove and way stations, and on Saturdays to North Islip.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M. for Yaphank; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:30 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M., at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

PRINTING.

PRINTING.—CARDS, CIRCULARS, BILLheads, By-laws, Pamphlets, &c., &c., at low rates, by DAVID HYNE, No. 109 Nassau-st. Cylinder Presswork for the trade.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 11 A. M., for the repairs, painting, and furniture of Grammar Schoolhouses Nos. 11 and 45, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Furniture," "Proposals for Painting."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JAMES R. LEAMING,
JOHN DE LAMATER,
BENJAMIN C. WANDELL,
HENRY V. MEAD,
L. A. ROSENMILLER,
Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the alterations, repairs and additions to Grammar Schoolhouse No. 13 and Primary Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said schoolhouses can be seen at the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
FRED C. WAGNER,
NICHOLAS SEGER,
HENRY L. SLOTE,
G. P. STUTZMAN,
WM. FISCHER.
Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the erection of a stairway in Primary Schoolhouse No. 28, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
EDWARD COOPER,
THOMAS STEVENSON,
JOSEPH F. JOY,
JOHN O'BRIEN,
J. N. HAYWARD,
Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the repairs and painting of Grammar Schoolhouses, Nos. 27 and 53, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
FRANCIS STACOM,
THOMAS KINE,
H. H. LEE,
CHARLES H. LYONS,
THOMAS McMANUS,
Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the alterations, repairs and painting of Grammar Schoolhouses Nos. 32 and 48, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said schoolhouses can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
J. H. TIETJEN,
FRED. SHUITZ,
J. G. DIMOND,
JNO. HOLZDERBER,
PETER TRAINOR,
Trustees of the Twentieth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the repairs and painting of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 14, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WESLEY S. YARD,
A. H. PRIDE,
EDWARD M. BANKS,
JOHN STEPHENSON,
M. A. GEHAGAN,
Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Grammar Schoolhouse on the lots of ground on the north side of 52d-st., commencing 150 feet west of 8th-av., in said ward. Plans and specifications for said schoolhouse can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection of additional class-rooms, &c., for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said Schoolhouse can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. H. DOHERTY,
JOHN JASPER,
JOHN M. HILCK,
S. N. SIMONSON,
TERENCE RILEY,
Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the repairs, &c., of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 46, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
D. H. KNAPP,
JOHN STRAITON,
JOHN SCALLON,
L. N. FULLER,
CHAS. PLACE,
Trustees of the Twelfth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the erection of two flights of stairs in Grammar Schoolhouse No. 4, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
PETER RELYEA,
FRED. GERMANN,
WM. H. TRACY,
J. H. IRWIN,
FRED. HOLSTEIN,
Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, June 17, 1867, at 12 o'clock, M.
For curb, gutter and flagging Fiftieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
For regulating, grading, &c., Seventy-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, and between Third-avenue and East River.
For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-second-st., between Second-av. and Harlem River.
For regulating, grading, &c., Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, between First-avenue and East River.
For regulating, grading, &c., Sixty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Fifty-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
For curbing guttering and flagging Ninety-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Thirty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue.
For curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-st., between Third-av. and Harlem River.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Seventieth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Washington-street, between Reade and Hoboken streets.
For flagging Fourteenth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
For flagging One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.
For flagging Forty-eighth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.
For flagging Leonard-street, between Church-street and West Broadway.
For flagging King-street, between Washington and West streets, &c.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated, Street Department, New-York, June 5, 1867.
G. W. McLEAN, Street Commissioner.
OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

OFFICE OF U. S. ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF "PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF BOSTON HARBOR," CITY HALL, BOSTON, June 7, 1867. }
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at the above address, until the 21st inst., for the sale to the United States of a steam-tug or dispatch boat of less than 75 tons burden.
They must be indorsed "Proposals for sale of Steam-tug," and state distinctly the lowest cash price that will be accepted; when, where and by whom the hull, engine and boiler were built; the dimensions of the hull, and its draught, which must be less than 7 feet; the kind and quality of timber, fastenings and other materials used in its construction; the kind, dimensions and condition of the boiler and engine; dimension of cylinder and length of stroke; ordinary consumption of coal per day of ten hours; and a full enumeration of the steamer's outfit; also, a copy of the certificate of the last inspection.
The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.
J. G. FOSTER, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received for the clearing and grubbing, grading, masonry, bridging, ballasting and tracklaying upon the Lebanon Springs Railroad, between Chatham Four Corners, N. Y., and Bennington, Vt., a distance of 56 miles. Much of the work is heavy and of a desirable character. Bids will be received for single sections or for the entire road. Plans and specifications may be seen, and blank proposals obtained at the Engineer's office, in Bennington, Vt., on and after June 5, 1867, where any desired information will be given, upon application in person or by letter. Proposals will be received for the above work at the Engineer's office, Bennington, Vt., up to and including the 15th day of June, 1867, and at the office of the Harlem Railroad Company, in New-York City, up to 12 o'clock noon of June 18. The right is reserved of rejecting all bids in case none are deemed satisfactory. Parties tendering for the work will receive notice in writing of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals on or before the 28th day of June, 1867.
D. C. LINSLEY, Engineer.
BENNINGTON, Vt., June 5, 1867.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867. }
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, by
1st Lieut. M. Leahy, Bvt. Capt. A. C. S., Fort Schuyler.
1st Lieut. J. L. Sherman, A. C. S., Fort Hamilton.
2d Lieut. R. K. Russell, A. C. S., Fort Wadsworth.
1st Lieut. Wm. H. Chase, A. C. S., Willet's Point.
Capt. Fredk. Fuger, A. C. S., David's Island,
at their respective stations, for furnishing the troops thereat with Fresh Beef, from July 10 to Nov. 15, 1867; and by the undersigned at this office, to the same time, for in like manner supplying the Fresh Beef that may be required for troops at this City, from and to the dates above specified.
The Proposals for Fort Hamilton to include Fort Lafayette.
The envelopes inclosing proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef."
The fresh beef is to be of good marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney-tallow excluded,) and delivered, at the expense of the contractor, in such quantities and at such times as may be required.
No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must give his name in full, his present place of business and residence.
The bids in each case must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by the guarantors themselves, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed, with two bonds in the sum of five thousand dollars each.
(Names of guarantors.) } ——— ———."
On any of the contracts being awarded, the successful bidders will be required, with their sureties, to at once sign the contract and bond. *Any informality in a proposal will be the cause of its rejection*, and any other than a genuine bid, made in perfect good faith, will subject the person making it and the guarantors to the extreme penalty of the law.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the names given of two veritable and sufficient sureties in the sum of five thousand dollars. The government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.
Payments will be made monthly, in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.
H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Major-General, A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, May 30, 1867. }
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 20th day of June, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, and until the 1st day of August, 1867, for supplying Assessors and Collectors west of the Rocky Mountains with the stationery required for use in their respective districts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.
Corrected schedules of articles to be furnished may be obtained from any Assessor or Collector, with conditions under which such articles are to be delivered.
No proposals will be entertained from parties who are not regular manufacturers of or dealers in the articles bid for, nor will proposals be considered unless accompanied by satisfactory guarantees that the contract, if awarded, will be faithfully executed.
The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any bids or parts of bids, and to accept any parts of bids which the interest of the Government may require.
The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. ARMY, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1867. }
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the *erection* of a *Stable* and *Forage-room* at Fort Hamilton, New-York harbor, 84 feet long by 30 feet wide and 12 feet high to eaves, with addition 30 feet long by 15 feet wide, with shingle roof.
Plans and specifications for the proposed work can be seen at this office, and builders proposing to bid are requested to call and examine the same. Builders must accompany their proposals with guarantees, signed by two responsible parties, that in case their bids are accepted they will, when required, execute a contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $1,000, for the faithful performance thereof.
The United States reserve the privilege of rejecting any and all of the bids, if deemed advisable.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Building Stables and Forage-room at Fort Hamilton," and addressed to the undersigned at this office, who will furnish all further information. By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS,
Assist. Quart'r-Gen., U. S. A.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

UNITED STATES ENGINEERS' OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 12, 1867. }
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 13th of July, 1867, inclusive, for the dredging required in the Harbor of Oswego, N. Y., during the working seasons of 1867 and 1868, the estimated quantity being 150,000 (one hundred and fifty thousand) cubic yards. Bidders will state whether they will furnish one or two machines, which must be capable of raising 500 cubic yards of soft material each, in a day of 10 hours. The price will be stated per yard, to be measured in the scows, and must cover the removal of the material to such points outside the harbor as may be specified by the undersigned.
C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers,
Brev. Col. U. S. A.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS NO. 652 BROADWAY.

REMOVAL.
RAVEN & BACON, MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANO-FORTES,
WITH THEIR
PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS.
Nos. 644 and 646 BROADWAY, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $300. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

CHICKERING, DUNHAM AND OTHER FIRST class square and upright Pianos to rent; also Cabinet Organs. SHERWIN & HERBERT, No. 543 Broadway, Hall's Music-store.

20 SECOND-HAND PIANOS, FROM $75 to $225. New and second-hand pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

JARDINE & SON HAVE REMOVED their Church Organ Manufactory to 39th-st., a few doors east of 2d-av. Superior organs and pianos always for sale.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A REMOVAL.
MINER, STEVENS & CO. have removed temporarily their carriage ware rooms from No. 406 Broadway to the Church Building, corner of Grand and Crosby sts., one block east of Broadway, where they have for sale a large assortment of carriages and light wagons of their own City make, of superior quality, at reduced prices. Their factory is at No. 115 to 121 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
ANOTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK
at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, will now be sold at GREAT BARGAINS.
No. 633 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES.
J. C. HAM has an assortment of newest style of four and six seat park phaetons, basket phaetons; 500 new style of carriages, 20 per cent. less than Broadway stores. No. 10 East 4th-st., corner Broadway.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT, consisting of a pair of elegant, young, and well-broken, dark bay horses, with long tails, 15½ hands; a light four-seated phaeton, with top to the back seat, and harness complete and made for the present owner; will be sold together or separate, and can be recommended in all respects. For terms, &c., apply to MORGAN ODELL, Lexington Stables, No. 153 East 32d-st.

A TWO-SEAT TOP-WAGON, ALMOST new, and one business wagon, without top; both in splendid order; built by Wood Bros.; being sold for want of use. Apply at O'FARRELL'S carpet stores, Nos. 267 and 269 West 35th-st., or JUDD'S carriage factory, No. 1,370 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A DARK SORREL MARE, 14 hands, five years old, sound, gentle and broke to all harness, but has been used under the saddle principally; promises to be fast; price $200. Apply at No. 835 Broadway, in the store.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF MATCHED BAY horses; good travelers; young and sound. Inquire of owner, Clinton-avenue, fourth house northwest of Gates-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND ROCKaway. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, No. 125 West 32d-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON AT 2½; EVENING AT 8.
The excellent drama of
THE ROBBER JUDGE;
OR, THE THIEVES OF PARIS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
the ever-popular play of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
On exhibition at all hours, from sunrise until 10 P. M.,
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
THE WONDER OF WONDERS.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, FOUR YEARS OLD, WEIGHS 220 POUNDS!
A GIANTESS, DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 16 feet long, together with two young.
SAKIS, OR WHISKERED MONKEY, very rare.
A JAPANESE EEL.
600 SPECIMENS LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
MONDAY, 17TH, the Grand Spectacle of the
LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..............WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, June 14,
TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHTH
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
SATURDAY, June 15,
GRAND MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK,
when all the new scenes and effects will be given.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

T. Maguire and Prof. Risley.............Managers.
FRIDAY, JUNE 14,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF THE
IMPERIAL
JAPANESE TROUPE.
IMMENSE BILL.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, June 15, FAREWELL MATINEE, at 2 o'clock, on which occasion every person visiting the Academy will be presented with the visiting card of "ALL RIGHT."
All bills must be presented at the Box office on Saturday, June 15.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

CONTINUED ENTHUSIASM! UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS!
Fourth week of the new original New-York Drama still attracting crowded and fashionable houses nightly.
TREASURE TROVE,
TREASURE TROVE,
by far the most successful dramatic production of the season, will be presented again TO-NIGHT, WITH ITS INNUMERABLE DELIGHTFUL SCENES AND INCIDENTS, INCLUDING THE PRISONER'S MARCH, THE BEAUTIFUL SARATOGA SCENE, THE RESCUE FROM THE CATARACT, STOCK EXCHANGE, BROADWAY, NEWSBOYS' BALLET, GRACE CHURCH, &c.
Seats secured six days in advance.

FRENCH THEATRE—14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

MR. WM. F. LEGGETT, Jr.
Ticket offices at the French Theatre, and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, where seats can be secured for the
FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK OF
MR. WM. F. LEGGETT, Jr.,
ON MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 17,
RICHARD III.
Richard, Duke of Gloster.........Mr. W. F. Leggett, Jr.
TUESDAY—Second appearance in New-York of Mr. Wm. F. Leggett, Jr.—ROMEO AND JULIET.
WEDNESDAY—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Mr. Wm. F. Leggett.........as.........Shylock

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

FIFTH-AV. OPERA HOUSE,
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THE FAMILY RESORT!
Great hit of MR. BURCHARD,
THE GREAT VENTRILOQUIST,
who must be seen to be appreciated.
First week of the laughable piece,
THE RIVALS' RENDEZVOUS.
Somebody's Coat, Challenge Dance, Fanny Bloomer, Philharmonic Concert, Hunkee Doree, &c.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.—WE ARE prepared to make limited engagements for the appearance in this country of IRA ALDRIDGE, Esq., the celebrated tragedian, from the European theatres.
R. H. GIBBONS & CO., Agents, No. 446 Broome-st.

THE TURF.

JEROME PARK.

THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB
will hold its
SUMMER MEETING, 1867,
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 19 and 20, and SATURDAY, June 22.
FIRST DAY.
FIRST PREMIUM, $700; for all ages; 1¾ miles. Entrance money to go to second horse.
SECOND RACE—The Belmont Stakes, for three-year olds; distance, one mile and five furlongs; subscription, $200, half forfeit, with $1,500 added; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; closed with eleven nominations.
THIRD RACE—Hopeful Stakes, for two-year olds; distance, five furlongs; subscription, $50, play or pay, with $700 added; closed with ten nominations.
FOURTH RACE—Premium, $600; for all ages; mile heats.
SECOND DAY.
FIRST RACE—Westchester Cup, value $1,500, gold, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, p. p. for all ages, 2¼ miles. Winners this year of stakes and premiums amounting to $2,000, 6 pounds extra; of $1,000, 3 pounds extra. Closed with eighteen nominations.
SECOND RACE—Premium $800 for three-year olds, 1¼ miles. The winner of the Derby or Belmont stakes excluded.
THIRD RACE—Premium $1,500 for all ages; two-mile heats.
THIRD DAY.
FIRST RACE—Hurdle race, handicap for all ages, 1¾ miles, over six hurdles. $500 to the winner, and $100 to the second horse.
SECOND RACE—The Jockey Club Handicap, a free handicap for all ages, $100 subscription, half forfeit, and only $25 if declared, with $1,500 added. $200 of the stakes to go to the second horse; distance 1¾ miles; weights to be published on the 10th of June, and declarations to be made on or before the 15th of June. Closed with 21 nominations.
THIRD RACE—Consolation Premium $600, for all ages, two miles. Horses beaten once during the meeting allowed 7 pounds; twice, allowed 10 pounds.
FOURTH RACE—Selling Premium, $600 for all ages, 1¼ miles, horses to be sold for $3,000 to carry their appropriate weights; those for $2,000 allowed 7 pounds; those for $1,500 10 pounds.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

FASHION COURSE.—THE THIRD GREAT trot between *Dexter* and *Lady Thorn* will take place on FRIDAY, June 14, at 3 P. M. The race is two miles and repeat in harness for $2,000. Boats from James-slip every half hour; boats from 34th-st. every five minutes; trains from Hunter's Point at 12½ P. M. and 2½ P. M.; boat from 92d-st. to Astoria and stages from thence to the Course. The Course can also be reached by crossing 10th-st. and 23d-st. Ferries. Police arrangements for the preservation of order on the track.
J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.—GENTLEMEN desirous of joining the Club, are respectfully notified that they must make application for membership before 11 o'clock on MONDAY MORNING, the 17th inst., at my office, No. 46 Exchange-place. By a recent resolution of the Club no election will be made on the course during race week.
JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
LITCHFIELD, CONN.
REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:
Prof. Wm. G. Peck, Hon. L. F. Woodruff, Rev. Thomas E. Vermilyea, D. D., Jared Linsley, M. D. For circulars, address GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NOS. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.—Until the 1st of July next, young ladies will be received and classified for the newly-arranged collegiate course of study commencing in September, 1867.
An Academic and Preparatory Department will be carried on as heretofore.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—AN INstitution for a thorough and comprehensive education of the highest order at a moderate cost. Course of study both academic and collegiate. Whole expenses of board and tuition, $150 for half-yearly session. Early definite applications have preference in rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will give private instruction, day or evening, during the entire Summer, in business writing, practical bookkeeping, commercial arithmetic, &c., and quality pupils for any business.

A YOUNG LADY FROM NORTH GERmany wishes to give instruction in German and English, and on the piano, in a respectable family. She is willing to make herself useful about the house; best references given and required. Address H. RAEGENER, No. 101 7th-st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be reopened for the ensuing year on the 20th of September.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, Conn.—A family school for boys under fourteen years of age. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

RESTAURANTS.

TAYLOR'S SALOON, NO. 555 BROADWAY.
ICE CREAM WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Sunday-schools, Strawberry Festivals, &c., supplied at the lowest Wholesale Price.
Private families supplied with CREAM in forms, delivered to any part of the City at the lowest retail price.
Also,
NEAPOLITAN
FRUIT ICES,
BISCUIT GLACE,
and other FANCY CREAMS.
Orders sent by mail promptly attended to.
The ICE CREAM sold by W. TAYLOR is warranted to be made entirely of PURE CREAM, and cannot be excelled in quality.

FIREWORKS.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices; dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 85 Barclay-st. and No. 227 Washington-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE IRISH COMEDIAN,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
who will appear
EVERY EVENING
of the
PRESENT WEEK,
in Mr. John Brougham's Drama of
THE IRISH EMIGRANT,
and in the version of
HANDY ANDY.
MONDAY, June 17,
the successful Drama of
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
the
BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL.
In active preparation,
SEVERAL NOVELTIES.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 14, 1867,
BENEFIT OF LUCILLE WESTERN.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
SATURDAY, ONLY LEAH MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Manager and Proprietor.........Mr. W. B. FRELIGH
BENEFIT OF MR. J. H. BUDWORTH.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Mr. Budworth as Rip Van Winkle.
STEENIE; OR, THE BRIDE OF THE BORDERS.
Burletta of EDWIN FORREST. Edwin Budworth as J. H. Forrest.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 B'way.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
U ought 2 C The throng of fashion assemble nightly.
U ought 2 C The only LEON'S great burlesque NORMA.
U ought 2 C The truly wonderful burlesque JAPS.
U ought 2 C The fun and enthusiasm they evoke.
U ought 2 C The best minstrel performance ever given.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIPP BERNET.........Proprietor
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 14, at 8,
FIFTH POPULAR CONCERT.
PROGRAMME:
1..March, "Alexander's".........Gung'l
2..Overture, "The Vampire".........Lindpaintner
3..Waltz, "Wundertoene".........Keler—Bela
4..Selection, "Robert le Diable".........Meyerbeer
5..Overture, "Jubilee".........Weber
6..a, Allegretto; b, Scherzo..From Symphony No. 7, Beethoven
7..Grand Selection, "Don Giovanni".........Mozart
8..Overture, "Le Lac des Fees".........Auber
9..Romance Tannhauser.........Wagner
(For Cornet and Trombone, Messrs. Dietz and Letsch.)
10..Galop, "Lafayette".........Mullee
11..Quadrille, "Artist's".........Strauss
CONDUCTOR.........Mr. F. J. EBEN
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
No postponement on account of unfavorable weather.

LAST THREE PERFORMANCES OF THE ALLEGHANIANS.

THE ALLEGHANIANS.
VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL RINGERS,
organized in 1846 by J. M. Boulard, having just returned from a six months' tour in Europe, will give their popular and interesting entertainments at Irving Hall, on the following dates:
FRIDAY, June 14, SATURDAY, June 15, and MATINEE on SATURDAY, June 15.
Tickets 50c.; reserved seats 50c. extra.

UNION HOME AND SCHOOL.

The accounts relating to the Presentation Festival, instituted for the benefit of the Union Home and School, a society established for the benefit of orphan children of volunteer soldiers and sailors, were some time since closed and satisfactorily settled. The following official receipt will show the amount received by the Home and School:

NEW-YORK, April 9, 1867.

This is to certify that I have received from Messrs. Thomas & Co., Managing Directors of the Union Home and School Presentation Festival, the sum of ninety-eight thousand, nine hundred and ninety-eight dollars and forty cents, which amount has been paid over to that institution.

$98,998 40.
N. H. DAVIS,
Agent for Home and School.

In addition to the above, the Advisory Committee of the Home has transmitted to the Managing Director, Mr. GEORGE W. THOMAS, the following testimonial:

UNION HOME AND SCHOOL.

The Special Advisory Committee, charged with the duty of supervising the award of gifts to the subscribers to the Presentation Festival, feel it to be a duty in closing their labors, to acknowledge the ability and fidelity shown by Mr. GEORGE W. THOMAS in the management of this beneficent enterprise. To the unwearied and well-directed exertions of that gentleman may justly be ascribed a result which has enabled the managers of the institution to secure its advantages to a largely increased number of the deserving objects of its bounty.
SIGNED BY THE COMMITTEE.

LAST WEEK.

LAST WEEK.
LAST WEEK, POSITIVELY, of the BUNYAN TABLEAUX, at Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 8 o'clock. Matinee every afternoon at 2½. Admission 50 cents; children 25.
ROBERT J. GREENWOOD,
Manager and Proprietor.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual commencement of this Institution will take place at Niblo's on THURSDAY, 20th, at 10½ A. M. Applicants for admission to any of the classes will present themselves for examination in the Council Room on Tuesday, 18th, at 9½ A. M.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

SPORTING.

YACHT FOR SALE.

The new schooner-yacht JOSEPHINE, 143 tons measurement, now lying off the grounds of the Yacht Club at Hoboken, in perfect order for sea at a moment's notice; to be sold for account of the estate of Daniel Devlin, deceased. Apply to
JEREMIAH DEVLIN, No. 459 Broadway, or
HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 55 Park place,
Executors.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
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SCENES IN THE PRIZE-RING.

The Aaron and Collyer Fight for the Championship.

Fight Between Talley and Simpson at Fort Lee.

Aaron Wins in Sixty-seven Rounds and Talley in Seventeen.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 13.

The assemblage of the fancy and the roughs, delegations of which from all parts of the country had been loafing in Washington for several days previous, in anticipation of the great prize fight, found relief for their anxiety last night in the courteous manner in which the Police Force of the nation's capital escorted them to the steamers in waiting to convey them to the battle-field. It had been rumored that the Police would interfere and prevent the party from even starting, which would have effectually squashed the fight, for, once on the sacred soil of Virginia they were safe to do as they pleased, as there is no law in that chivalric State to prevent prize fighting. Notwithstanding the rumor, however, omnibusses and carriages were racing through the streets to the wharves on the Potomac, where the steamers lay in waiting from early evening until midnight, when the expedition sailed, and in front of the sporting headquarters where COLLYER's backers held forth, a crowd was assembled during the entire preceding day, publicly lauding the virtues of their favorite and making wagers. In fact there was no concealment, and every child in the city knew where and when and how the long talked of fight was to occur. The Police were in full force at the levee, and as each carriage or omnibus delivered its freight of bruisers or curious but foolish respectable men, they formed them into a line and marchd them in single file to the gang-planks of the steamers, even assisting them at times in buying tickets, making change, &c.

The principles in the fight were conveyed on board the *H. J. Livingston* about 9 o'clock, and at midnight about a thousand passengers were on board. State-rooms containing two oven-like berths each, were to be had, but they were seized by men heavy on the muscle, who threatened to "mash the gaffer" of the few real proprietors who had the temerity to demand their tickets. Drinking, singing and swearing, with an occasional scrimmage, one of which lasting fifteen minutes, and resulted in the loss of an optic by one of the combatants, were the amusements with which the evening was beguiled away. About one-half of the passengers attempted to sleep on the floors of the cabin and on the decks, but showers of tobacco juice squirted promiscuously around, rendered such attempt anything but successful.

The combatants were watched over in comfortable staterooms by their seconds, trainers, and intimate friends, and slept soundly until daybreak, when the steamer reached the mouth of Aquia Creek. The passengers were lightered off in small boats propelled by freedmen and reconstructed poor white trash power. As the approach to the bank was too shoal to allow the boat to land, the scramble to get ashore and secure eligible seats on the shady side of the amphitheatre was fearful to an unmuscular beholder; but the last man was finally landed without accident. The amphitheatre was constructed much like a circus without canvas overhead, and the twenty-five hundred persons present crowded it almost to suffocation.

AARON was the first man to shy his caster into the ring, which, to the astonishment of the uninitiated, was not a ring, but a twenty-four square feet inclosure of green sward, surrounded by two ropes, with an outer ring about four feet wide running all around, which was partitioned off from the first row of seats by another rope. As he advanced inside of the ropes deafening cheers from his partisans saluted him, and his twinkling, Jewish eye laughed a response to the compliment. COLLYER came in directly afterward and lost the choice of corners, which AARON's friends claimed as a good omen for their man. The seconds stripped their principals, and Alderman BILL McMULLAN, of Philadelphia, was chosen Referee. He addressed the crowd saying: "These hyer boys have come hyer to fight, and I have come to see 'em. I like to see it and they're going to fight on their merits. I am chosen Referee, and I'me going to caution them both once when they make a mistake, and after the battle decide against any man who does it again." The fighters seemed gratified at this exhibition of manly eloquence, and the crowd signified its appreciation thereof by round after round of cheers. The speaker continued: "You reporters mustn't say anything about my name being Referee; if yer do I'll slice yer years off when I catch you in Phila."

COLLYER was the first man stripped, and presented a most magnificent physique. His bust was a perfect model of muscular perfection, but his face, although presenting some features indicating intelligence, and particularly firmness, was brown with exposure of training and looked like dog-parchment. AARON's body was not so full, but there was no extra flesh on it. The seconds had belted their men and put spiked shoes on them, and when the Alderman Referee called "Time," the combatants approached the scratch—which was literally a scratch made with a stick in the sward—and shook hands. There was a smile of satisfaction on both their faces, and their hands looked like turkeys' feet, as they had been tanned by some chemical preparation to make them tough.

The fighting commenced at 9:10 and lasted through sixty-seven rounds for two hours and fifty-five minutes. It was evident that AARON would draw the first blood as COLLYER's flesh was in such perfect condition and so transparent that the veins of his arms and breast could be seen through it twisting around the knotted cords and heavy muscles. Smoking was abolished as the men objected to it. The yells of the partisans were deafening as the sparring commenced, and when AARON, on the first round, drew blood from COLLYER's left temple, his friends were almost frantic with joy. The blows from COLLYER's right hand were terrible, and were planted with a heavy thump in AARON's left breast with unerring precision, causing him to grunt audibly. AARON fought with great skill, and showed himself from the first to be the best sparrer. He followed up his advantage on his opponent's left temple and eye in each subsequent round, and finally closed it. His strategy was splendid, as he took advantage of his privilege of going down, after giving or receiving a blow, and avoided punishment while COLLYER sought him out in every corner and pushed the fight with great vigor for forty rounds, which occupied one hour and a quarter. COLLYER kept his temper remarkably well, although his friends hissed AARON's cowardly going to grass, and he was taunted by his opponent's supporters with cries of derision at his swollen face. He got the first knock-down, and after the forty-second round had not received much punishment, but his previous injuries told on him with great effect. AARON's left breast was badly marked and swelled, while his left eye was nearly closed and his nose smashed flat, and spread out all over the left side of his face. But little blood flowed from AARON's wounds, while COLLYER's injuries bled freely. Their faces were purple, and their left cheeks resembled big pieces of beef liver more than anything else. During one of the rounds in the forties AARON succeeded in pushing COLLYER back against the ropes, and in pushing him caused him to vomit a great mouthful of blood. COLLYER straightened himself up, and with a side-winder brought the palm of his hand flat on the back of AARON's head, sending him sprawling on the grass like a felled beef. The rounds were much alike, except that the result of the wrestling varied with the advantage gained in clenching. In the sixty-sixth COLLYER seemed to have improved, but in the sixty-seventh they wrestled and he fell in such a manner as to close his remaining eye and could not come to time. Both men fainted, but AARON revived first and was able to walk to the boat, while COLLYER had to be carried.

The brutality of the scene can only be appreciated by those who witnessed it, and the fearful degradation of the crowd as evidenced in their blasphemous and disgusting remarks of derision or encouragement, is beyond imagination. "Hit him for his mother," "for ANDY JOHNSON," "for his sister," "for me," "for yourself," "as your father would," were the pet phrases.

To the Associated Press.

AQUIA CREEK, Va., Thursday, June 13.

The prize-fight party arrived at 7 o'clock. A ring was erected rear of the river. The amphitheatre will accommodate about three thousand people. The party behaved outrageously coming down on the boat, breaking into the state-rooms and boldly robbing a number of persons.

WM. MCMULLEN was chosen referee, and the fight commenced at 8:50, and lasted two hours, lacking five minutes. Sixty-seven rounds were fought in a most desperate manner, and AARON was declared the victor. AARON stood on the defensive all the time and played the drop-down game. COLLYER's face was beaten to a jelly, and his left eye was completely closed, and the left side of his face much swollen. He came up boldly, however, every time until time was called for the sixty-eighth round, when he was too weak to come up. His giving up the fight excited surprise. Much money changed hands on the result. COLLYER's friends are much annoyed.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

FIRST ROUND—Both came up confident, and after sparring Aaron hit Collyer in the face and drew the first blood.

SECOND ROUND—Aaron on the defensive and forced around the ropes; afterward Collyer fell over them heavily.

THIRD ROUND—Aaron gave Collyer a blow which sent him to grass.

FOURTH ROUND—Sparring in Aaron's corner; after which Aaron received a blow and went down, and claimed a foul, but it was not allowed.

FIFTH ROUND—Aaron inflicted a terrible blow in Collyer's face, and Collyer, in turn, hit Aaron on the breast and sent him to grass. Excitement on the increase.

SIXTH ROUND—Aaron successfully played the drop game when at close quarters.

SEVENTH ROUND—Collyer came up prompt, and after some sparring and Collyer seeming to get the advantage, Aaron dropped to avoid punishment.

EIGHTH ROUND.—Aaron struck Collyer a severe blow and then went down, and as he was falling Collyer, it is claimed, hit him a foul blow and the victory was claimed for Aaron. Much excitement here ensued and the crowd broke into the ring, Aaron's friends claiming a victory, and Collyer's friends denying that a foul blow had been struck. The referee decided against Aaron's claim.

NINTH ROUND—This round lasted three minutes, and was unusually hotly contested. They fought right on the ropes on the east side of the ring, and Collyer received a terrible blow in the mouth, while Aaron's face scarcely bore a mark; heavy blows were, however, rained on Aaron's side and breast, and Collyer bled very freely about the face.

TENTH ROUND—Aaron came up smiling and moved about easily. He was driven over to Collyer's corner, where he fell over the ropes in a tussle.

ELEVENTH ROUND—Collyer hit Aaron a blow which drew blood; Aaron was in the advantage, however, and Collyer's eye was steadily closing up.

TWELFTH ROUND—Both clutched and fell heavily, Aaron below.

THIRTEENTH ROUND—Aaron threw Collyer in the latter's own corner, and even bets were offered on Aaron immediately.

FOURTEENTH ROUND—Collyer struck Aaron a blow which raised a lump on his nose; no blood, however.

FIFTEENTH ROUND—After sparring they tussled and both fell, Collyer on top.

SIXTEENTH ROUND—Aaron received terrible blows in the breast, and was sent to grass.

SEVENTH ROUND—Both parties tussled and struck each other with much force in the face.

EIGHTEENTH, NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH ROUNDS—After tussles, both fell. Collyer's left eye is closing and his left face is much swollen.

TWENTY-FIRST ROUND—Collyer received a terrible blow in the nose, which made a yet more jelly-like appearance of his already battered face.

TWENTY-SECOND, TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH ROUNDS—Aaron, after sparring, fell each time to avoid blows, and was hissed therefor by Collyer's friends.

TWENTY-FIFTH ROUND—This lasted three minutes, and the combatants pummeled each others' faces terribly. The enthusiasm for Aaron was very great.

TWENTY-SIXTH ROUND—Aaron still comes up with a clean face, while Collyer's eye is now completely closed and his face and lips much swollen.

TWENTY-NINTH AND THIRTIETH ROUNDS—Aaron has the advantage, and punishes Collyer severely; $100 to $75 on Aaron.

THIRTY-SECOND TO THIRTY-NINTH ROUNDS, INCLUSIVE—Aaron plays the drop-down game and acts the sneak game; he also wearies his antagonist, who shows the exhaustion. Collyer's face is now a perfect jelly.

FORTIETH TO SIXTIETH ROUNDS, INCLUSIVE—Aaron plays the drop-down game all the time, and is invariably hissed and called a coward by Collyer's friends. Aaron does not show much exhaustion, and his face is clean, except a black spot along the ridge of the nose.

SIXTY-FIRST ROUND—Collyer advances to the scratch and stands there inviting Aaron to meet him; the latter does not seem inclined, and Collyer advances; they clutch, and Aaron plays the drop again, and laughs at Collyer in the most aggravating manner. Collyer mutters curses at what he calls Aaron's cowardice.

SIXTY-SECOND TO SIXTY-FIFTH ROUNDS, INCLUSIVE—Aaron's friends offer $1,000 to $800 on their favorite, and no takers. Collyer is much exhausted and almost blinded, but his pluck is not diminished; he advances boldly.

SIXTY-SIXTH ROUND—Collyer comes up suffering but plucky, and stands well on his pins. Aaron has the advantage of both eyes, but his antagonist gives him a hard tussel at the ropes, and they fall with Collyer underneath. In this round, as well as the sixty-seventh, Collyer's friends claimed that Aaron gouged his eyes, and raised a claim of foul, but the claim was not allowed, and much confusion ensued, amid which time was called for the

SIXTY-EIGHTH ROUND—And Collyer became very sick and could not respond. Aaron was, therefore, declared the victor, amid the cheering of his friends.

At the fight a year ago Aaron and Collyer were both much battered, but on this occasion Aaron's face is hardly scratched, although his body bore marks of hard punishment. His antagonist, however, was in a most horrible condition.

Just before the fight ended a portion of the amphitheatre broke down, but no one was injured. Both men were in splendid condition for the fight.

Joe. Coburn and Jas. Dunn were Aaron's seconds, and Johnny Roache and Pat Feely were Collyer's seconds. The fight was conducted under the amended rules, the seconds sitting from the ring during the actual fight. It is estimated that several hundred thousand dollars were lost on the fight, as the heavy betting was in favor of Collyer. Immediately after the fight, Aaron, the winner, fainted and was laid side by side with Collyer. Among the numerous spectators present were various representatives of the foreign legations—France, England and Germany being represented by their diplomats. It is generally conceded, and was so announced privately by Joe Coburn, Aaron's second, that Aaron had three of his ribs broken four rounds before the fight closed.

Fight Between Timothy Tally and Denny Simpson—Seventeen Rounds in One Hour and a Quarter.

The prize ring seems just now to have many aspirants; in fact there have never been so many encounters as of late, and in almost every instance they have taken place unmolested by the Police or the proper authorities. For some time past there has existed on the east side of the City, in the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, two gangs of rowdies, who have had frequent encounters in and about Hamilton Park, and been a source of great annoyance to the neighborhood. The leaders of the two parties are named TIM TALLY *alias* Fat Tim, and DENNY SIMPSON *alias* Shorty.

These two men had an altercation a few evenings ago, which resulted in a challenge to meet in a ring, and yesterday morning was selected for the occasion. Accordingly they left the foot of Grand-street, East River, at a late hour on Wednesday night, and proceeded in small boats up the North River about a mile above Fort Lee, under the Palisades, which place they reached at daylight. At a little past five both men declared themselves ready, when it was discovered that a portion of the stakes and ropes intended for the ring had been left behind. They were therefore forced to go on without them. The spot selected was immediately adjoining the edge of the water on a small open space of ground used once or twice before for a similar purpose. At 5:20 a young man named DONAHUE was selected as a Referee, and time being called, both men responded promptly, fully stripped and equipped in fighting costume. The following is a discription of the several rounds:

FIRST ROUND—SIMPSON appeared to be rather backward at first, eyeing his man and watching him very closely; each, in fact, waited for the other; finally there began a little sparring, when SIMPSON led off, getting a well-timed blow on TALLEY's right side. He followed the same up with a sharper over TALLEY's mouth, when the former in return shot out his left on SIMPSON's head with telling effect, and the round closed by TALLEY going down.

SECOND ROUND—Rather careful sparring. SIMPSON again led off and gave TALLEY a warmer over the left eye; the latter tried to get one in on SIMPSON's ribs, but tripped and fell.

THIRD ROUND—A few exchanges and TALLY down.

FOURTH ROUND—TALLY succeeded in getting in on SIMPSON's right eye, cutting it considerably, and drawing first blood, when they clinched and TALLY went down.

FIFTH ROUND—But little fighting, TALLY, as usual, going down.

SIXTH ROUND—Both men came up with a more determined look, when SIMPSON led off, and very rapid fighting followed, which ended by SIMPSON being knocked clean off his feet.

SEVENTH ROUND—SIMPSON again got in heavy on TALLY's ribs, and received for his trouble a wapper over the left eye.

EIGHTH ROUND—Sharp exchanges, SIMPSON down.

NINTH ROUND—Both men fought shy of each other when they finally closed, and SIMPSON was thrown.

TENTH ROUND—Each got in a blow on the ribs; a clinch, and TALLY went down to avoid punishment.

ELEVENTH ROUND—Both seemed determined to go in, and SIMPSON succeeded in stopping several well-intended blows, but TALLY was too much for him and punished him severely about the head, when SIMPSON got TALLEY under the arm and the latter went down, as usual.

TWELFTH ROUND—Both men fought at random and the fight was fast receding from the rules of a prize ring, both men hitting out right and left; they finally closed and TALLY was thrown.

THIRTEENTH ROUND—As was apparent in the previous round, both men fought wild, in rather a rough and tumble style; both finally closed and fell together.

FOURTEENTH ROUND—A few blows, but doing no damage; SIMPSON thrown.

FIFTEENTH ROUND—This round resulted the same as the previous one.

SIXTEENTH ROUND—SIMPSON now began to show signs of defeat, and could not for a long time be made to come up to the mark; they finally got to work, when they closed and SIMPSON was thrown.

SEVENTEENTH ROUND—SIMPSON was backward in putting up, but receiving a warmer on the ribs, struck out, and made but slight work, when TULLY made a bold effort and getting his opponent under his arm, punished him severely and to such an extent that SIMPSON gave up the fight, and could not, in spite of the efforts of his seconds or friends, be made to face the music again.

The whole party returned to the City unmolested.

YACHTING.

Annual Regatta of New-York Yacht Club—List of Entries—Wind Light and Uncertain—The Phantom and Evelyn the Winners.

The impetus given to yachting by the several match races of last Fall, and the grand *finale* of the Atlantic Regatta, has awakened an interest in this sport which seems likely to result in the present season being hereafter recognized as the Regatta season, *par excellence*.

It was fittingly opened yesterday by the Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club, now not only the oldest and most important Club in America, but entitled, by the number, size, elegance and fine sailing qualities of the vessels belonging to it, to take high rank among the leading Yacht Clubs of the world. Although the additions to the squadron the present season have been but few, and but one of them, we believe, (the schooner *Alice*) is of this season's launching, the new board of officers, with the laudable design of making this, the year of their inauguration, a memorable one, brought all their personal influence to bear, and succeeded in inducing an unusual number of entries for the Regatta.

The steam-tug *Chas. Chamberlain*, chartered by the Club, and called the "Committee boat," left the foot of Christopher-street at 8:30 A. M., being followed at 10 A. M. by the Club boat proper—the *Armenia*—with the members of the Club and their lady friends, from the foot of Desbrosses-street. The members of the Press took passage in the former, and running down to Owl's Head, L. I., (nearly opposite the Quarantine Landing on Staten Island,) found the schooners *Vesta, Dauntless, Widgeon* and *Magic*, and sloops *White Wing, Annie* and *Nautilus* already in their places.

The entries were as follows:

SLOOPS.—*Annie*, F. Burgess; *White Wing*, S. Homans; *Evelyn*, A. Stellenwerf; *Nautilus*, A. A. Kieckhoefer.

SCHOONERS.—*Phantom*, H. G. Stebbins and C. H. Stebbins; *Magic*, G. L. Lorillard; *Dauntless*, J. G. Bennett, Jr.; *Widgeon*, L. Phœnix; *Silvie*, E. Dodge; *Vesta*, P. Lorillard, Jr.; *Palmer*, R. F. Loper; *Rambler*, F. Skiddy; *Fleur de Lis*, J. S. Dickerson.

In the course of an hour all had come to the starting-buoys and taken position in two lines, the sloops being a couple of hundred yards from the schooners, in the following order, commencing from the eastward or Long Island shore: Schooners—*Magic, Silvie, Widgeon, Dauntless, Fleur de Lis, Rambler, Vesta, Phantom* and *Palmer*. Sloops—*Nautilus, Annie, White Wing* and *Evelyn*.

At this time the wind was light from the southwest, and the *Palmer*, arriving last of all, was disposed to take a position to the westward and further to windward than the Committee thought proper. After a short but animated discussion, this matter was arranged by Capt. LOPER shifting the position of his vessel slightly, and at about 11:15 the signal was given by the Club-flag on the Committee Boat and the sloops got under weigh in fine style, all making good starts and paying off on the port tack. Almost immediately the *White Wing* and *Evelyn* got foul of each other, but fortunately cleared without doing any material damage, and all sped away toward the southwest spit, each under mainsail, jib, gaff-topsail and jib-topsail. In the meantime the wind still continuing very light shifted to the south, and at 11:30 the schooners were started, all paying off on the starboard tack except the *Palmer*, which made her first stretch toward the Staten Island shore, and at first seemed likely to gain an advantage thereby in getting clear of the rush. There was little advantage in the send-off, but the *Phantom*, Commodore STEBBINS, made a little the cleanest thing of it. All immediately set everything (they were allowed by the rules of the Club to carry, except maintopmast staysails, which, while sailing dead to windward, would be of no use.

At the same time the various yachts in attendance as spectators, and which had been hovering around joined company, anxious to make an informal trial of their speed, and the scene became a most animated one.

We noticed among many less conspicuous the schooner *Sappho*, lately launched from the yard of C. & R. POILLON, and decidedly one of the most beautiful specimens of naval architecture to be seen. She had a large party of the friends of her owners aboard, but was unfortunate enough in going down to carry away her fore-topmast, which prevented her showing as far forward as she would otherwise have been. Also the *Fonchie, A. Voorhies, Cornelia*, schooners *Alice, Clytic, Psyche, Qui Vive*, &c. The last three are of the build of Messrs. HERRESHOFF & STONE, who of late years have generally been represented at the Spring regattas by two or three boats.

Going down through the Narrows as we met the young flood we got also a little more wind and a corresponding improvement in the spirits of the yachtsmen to whom the light weather presaged but a dull race. Putting on steam we headed for the southwest spit, and picked up the boats in about the following order: *Fleur de Lis, Vesta, Dauntless, Silvie, Rambler, Widgeon, Magic, Phantom, Annie, White Wing, Nautilus, Psyche, Evelyn, A. Voorhies, Clytic, Qui Vive.* At 12:30 the wind became lighter again and shifted to the southwest, enabling the yachts to lay their course for the spit, which was reached by the *Qui Vive* at 12:51, followed by *Clytic, White Wing, Voorhis, Nautilus, Evelyn, Annie, Psyche, Phantom, Magic, Palmer, Silvie, Rambler, Widgeon, Dauntless, Vesta* and *Fleur de Lis.* After turning the Spit buoy the course to the point of Sandy Hook was before the wind, and balloon staysails and other light sails were in demand to catch the wind, which varied from south to southwest, and at times was very faint. The schooners overhauled the sloops, and soon they ran all in a heap, and so close together as to be almost undistinguishable, presenting one of the most striking scenes in the race. The *Palmer*, succeeded by good management, or by good luck, in drawing somewhat ahead of her competitors; but the *Phantom*, getting a little fresher air from the southward just as she passed the point of the Hook, regained her lead. Here we ran alongside the *Armenia* and took on board the Committee and some few ladies whose interest in the sport conquered their fear of sea-sickness, and then laid our course for

THE LIGHTSHIP,

where occurred by far the most exciting scene of the day. The wind was for the moment about south, and the numerous steamers which had accompanied the yachts gathered there to salute them as they should make the turn.

We noted the wrecking steamer *Relief*, and the tugs *Henry Smith, J. Johnson, Martha Washington, A. Winants, Wm Fletcher, Black Diamond*, (in attendance upon the *Palmer*,) *P. C. Schultz* and others, and several small steam yachts—the *Jennie Flirt*, &c.

As the *Phantom*, the first boat to turn, approached, close-hauled on the starboard tack, she was greeted with the deafening shrieks of the steam whistles, and the cheers of the spectators. At the moment of coming in stays, her two immense gaff-topsails were simultaneously dowsed and immediately set again upon the other side—one of the most neatly executed manœuvres we observed during the day. She was followed at short intervals by the *Magic, Palmer, Dauntless, Annie, White Wing, Rambler, Nautilus, Voorhies, Evelyn, Silvie, Widgeon, Clytie, Psyche* and *Vesta.* The *Fleur de Lis* being far behind we did not wait for her, but put on "the electric"—as our Captain, an old sea-bird, said—for Sandy Hook, in the meantime paying our respects to a modest refection provided by the liberality of the Club. But as the yachts had been able, with the southerly wind, to lay their course for the Southwest Spit, we found it impossible to get there in time for the leading ones, and accordingly taking a short cut through the Swash Channel, intercepted the *Phantom*, still the leading boat, about off the striped buoy.

The wind had again fallen away light, and being dead astern the schooners winged out foresails and sloops their jib topsails, and slowly accompanying them we marshaled the fleet by the sandy shores of Coney Island and the grim fortresses which guard the entrance to the harbor.

This part of the race was quite uninteresting, and to make our fate on the *Chamberlain* still more dull, our lady visitors, whose fair faces had certainly made the scene a pleasant one, returned to the *Armenia*, which had not tried the stomachs of her passengers by going outside of the Hook.

The arrival at the Owl's Head stakeboat was quite tame, the wind being light and the point of sailing one where but little opportunity for fine manœuvreing offered.

The *Phantom* was the first boat to arrive, being followed at a considerable distance by the *Palmer*, the second boat in, and by the others in the order which appears by the following:

TIME TABLE.

Sloops.

Yachts.	Time of Starting. H. M. S.	S. W. Spit. H. M. S.	Light Ship. H. M. S.	Stake Boat at Owl's Head. H. M. S.
Annie	11 17:10	12 56:50	2 55:50	5 48:20
White Wing	11 17:10	12 53:50	2 58:30	Not taken
Evelyn	11 17:10	12 55:30	3 0:50	5 43:00
Nautilus	11 17:10	12 55:00	3 3:10	6 03:00
Schooners.				
Phantom	11 31:10	1 1:40	2 47:20	5 11:10
Magic	11 31:10	1 4:50	2 51:15	5 25:17
Dauntless	11 31:10	1 14:55	2 54:40	5 29:10
Widgeon	11 31:10	1 12:30	3 3:20	Not taken
Silvie	11 31:10	1 8:00	3 1:20	5 58:25
Vesta	11 31:10	1 17:20	3 10:40	Not taken
Palmer	11 31:10	1 6:40	2 54:10	5 22:30
Rambler	11 31:10	1 8-45	2 59:30	6 22:20
Fleur de Lis	11 31:10	1 22:00	3 26:10	Not taken

Time at S. W. Spit returning, not taken.

The Committee, adjourning to the stakeboat, the oyster-sloop *Louise Elwood*, made a hasty calculation of the allowance of time, by which it appears that the *Phantom* and *Evelyn* are the winners of the prizes in their respective classes.

The *Phantom* was built by VAN DUZER, builder of the *Fleetwing*, and was launched something over a year ago. The *Evelyn* was built in 1865, at Islip, for Mr. EDGAR HOLLEY.

The following statement shows both the actual and net time of the eight leading boats. The official time, which will be given in a day or two, will not vary materially from it:

Name.	Owner.	Actual Time. H. M. S.		Allow. M. S.	Net Time. H. M. S.
Schooners.					
Phantom	H. G. Stebbins	5 40:00	add	58	5 40:58
Magic	G. L. Lorillard	5 54:07	sub.	5:44	5 48:23
Palmer	R. F. Loper	5 51:20	add	5:16	5 56:36
Dauntless	J. G. Bennett, Jr.	5 56:00	add	10:37	6 06:37
Silvie	E. Dodge	6 27:15	sub.	3:19	6 23:56
Sloops.					
Evelyn	A. Stellenwerf	6 45:50	sub.	22:31	6 23:19
Annie	F. Burgess	6 31:10	sub.	21:18	6 9:52
Nautilus	A. A. Kieckhoefer	6 45:50	sub.	25:46	6 20:04

Altogether this race, though by no means so exciting a contest as would be desired by ardent yachtsmen, was a very creditable one for the Club, and was perhaps not the less enjoyable by the ladies from the very absence of the wind so much desired by some of the sterner sex, whose maritime ardor may perhaps be better suited by the ocean sweepstakes to come off July 11, and of which we gave a list of entries yesterday.

We were surprised at the much smaller attendance of spectator yachts yesterday than usual, and are quite unable to account for it.

Aquatics—Atlantic Boat Club.

At the annual meeting of this Club, held at their clubhouse, Hoboken, on Thursday, June 6, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—MATTHIAS B. ARNOLD.
Vice-President—Wm. A. Butler.
Recording Secretary—Daniel Wright.
Corresponding Secretary—Chas. E. Tuthill.
Treasurer—Wm. T. Frink.
Investigating Committee—Samuel B. Tuthill, John E. White, C. Tag.

ROWING EXCURSION.

The crew of the Atalanta Boat Club of this City, with their eight-oared barge *Excelsior*, which left here on Tuesday, have arrived at Bordentown, N. J., on their way to Philadelphia. It's expected they will reach their destination by this day (Friday) noon, and be received by a Committee of the Schuylkill Navy, whose guests they will be during their stay in that city.

THE TURF.

The New-Jersey National Horse Fair at Trenton—Third Day's Exhibition—Lists of Awards of Premiums.

From Our Special Correspondent.

TRENTON, Thursday, June 13, 1867.

The day broke bright and clear, notwithstanding a heavy rainstorm prevailed throughout the night, which, however, had a beneficial effect in allaying the clouds of Jersey dust which the vast number of carriages on the road to the course had incessantly raised throughout the two preceding days. The track was in excellent condition, the peculiar nature of the soil causing the rapid absorption of the heavy rain, so that by mid-day it was perfectly dry. The attendance was equally as large as on the previous day, fully five thousand persons being on the grand stands and in the inclosure. The attentive courtesy of the Executive Committee to the representatives of the Press, alike in furnishing them with every facility for obtaining information and in catering to their comfort under the intense heat that prevailed, deserve honorable mention. A portion of the judges' stand was devoted to their especial use, and the Mayor of the city, Mr. F. MILLS, was unremitting in his attention to assist them in the discharge of their duties.

The third day's proceedings commenced at 10 o'clock A. M., with the show of saddle-horses, a grand parade of all the horses that had taken premiums, and a sale of such horses as were entered for public disposal. Then followed the awarding of premiums, and which were as follows:

Saddle-Horses—1st premium, H. J. Smith, Hartford, $75. 2 R. S. Murphy, $35.

Horses that had not beaten 2:32—1. James McKee, Paterson, N. J., $250. 2. George McFarland, Philadelphia, $100.

Family Mares—1. W. A. Gray, $40. 2. H. J. Smith, $20.

One-year old Colts—1. A. H. Drake, $20. 2. C. W. Albertson, $16.

Pair Fancy Matched Horses—1. Henry Cole, Milford, $75. 2. C. B. Meirs, Filmore, $40.

Three-year-old Colts—1. J. S. Smith, Princeton, $50. 2. Mr. Keogh, Jamesburgh, $25.

Three-year-old Fillies—1. Adam Harker, Jr., $40. 2. D. S. Quinton, $20.

Fastest Races in Harness—1. Joseph Shoemaker, $200. 2. Garrett Carson, $100.

Fastest Three-year-olds—1. W. B. Smith, Hartford, Conn., $75. All others distanced.

Fastest Stallions in Harness—1. M. Roden, New-York, $200. 2. W. Weston, Trenton, $100.

Thoroughbred Stallions, Five Years and Upward—1. A. Maillard, Bordentown, $100. 2. A. Maillard, Bordentown, $50.

Thoroughbred Stallions, Three Years Old—1. John R. Hart, $50.

Thoroughbred Fillies, Three Years Old—1. D. D. Leon, Jr., Pleasant Run, $40. 2. D. D. Leon, Jr., two years old, $20.

Thoroughbred Mares with Colt at Side—1. A. Maillard, $30.

Stallions Over Three Years Old—1. W. C. Lewis, Pennington, $100. 2. Scudder Phillips, Ewingville, $50.

Four-year-old Stallions—1. John J. Wheeler, Eatontown, $75. 2. B. M. Casteline, Elizabeth, $30.

Four-year-old Geldings—1. A. P. Holcomb, Mount Airy, $50. 2. R. Van Kirk, Bordentown, $25.

Four-year-old Mares—1. R. Whitehead, Trenton, $50. 2. J. Barley, Princeton, $25.

Five Mile Dash—1. W. Boist, Fashion Course, L. I., $400.

Pair of Mules over five years old—1. R. M. Burtis, Filmore, N. J., $50. 2. R. B. Phillips, Trenton, $25.

Jacks over five years old—1. J. S. Reed, Hightstown, $50. 2. J. B. Dumont & Co., $25.

Three-minute Horses—1. W. H. Strong, Paterson, $100. 2. J. Levett, Trenton, $50.

Double Teams made up—1. B. Doble, New-York, $300. 2. M. Roden, New-York, $100.

Four-year-olds, for speed—1. W. B. Smith, Hartford, $100. 2. J. B. Perrine, Windsor, N. J., $60.

Two-year-old Colts—1. Wm. Cox, Plainsburgh, $30. 2. W. H. Phillips, Titusville, $15.

One-year-old Fillies—1. A. Maillard, Bordentown, $20.

Brood Mares with Colt at Sid—1. J. Reed, Bordentown, N. J., $30; 2. A. Maillard, Bordentown, N. J., $15.

Pair Matched Horses over Sixteen Hands—1. G. Fritz, Somerville, N. J., $100; 2. D. T. Haines, Medford, $50.

Stallions with not less than Six Colts—1. Wm. C. Lewis, Pennington, N. J., $100; 2. A. Maillard, Bordentown, N. J. $50.

Matched Horses over Fifteen and under Sixteen Hands—1. H. D. Cole, Milford, $75; 2. J. C. Conover, Holmdell, $25.

Matched Mares over Fifteen Hands High—1. H. J. Irish, Vincenttown, $50; 2. T. Drake, Mount Rose, $25.

Matched Ponies under Fifteen Hands—1. J. H. Grover, Dutchneck, $50; 2. L. D. Brookam, Plainfield, $25.

Family Geldings—1. Chaneler Quinton, $50; 2. H. Campbell, Freehold, $25.

The trials of speed commenced at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time five thousand persons were on the grounds. The first was for double teams owned by the same person, and there were five entries for the premiums of $200 for the first, and $100 for the second, but only four came on the track. These were Mr. RODEN'S *Henrietta* and *Lady Allen*, W. DOBLE'S *Rockingham* and mate, the favorites against the field at odds: J. MCKEE'S pair and D. T. ALMY'S *Honest Abe* and *Old Put.*

FIRST HEAT.—RODEN took the lead to the three-quarter pole, with MCKEE next, and the Providence team (ALMY'S) third. Coming up the stretch RODEN broke, as did W. DOBLE, and MCKEE won the heat in 2:47; RODEN second and ALMY third.

SECOND HEAT.—A bad start, ALMY'S team getting far the best of the send-off and keeping it throughout, won the heat by four lengths in 2:44, RODEN'S team again second, and MCKEE, who did not go for the heat, last of all.

THIRD HEAT—W. DOBLE drew his team and three only started. RODEN led to the quarter pole, but breaking on the backstretch ALMY'S team went ahead, led throughout and won by six lengths, in 2:46.

Premium, $300; second, $100; fastest double teams, best three in five.

D. T. Almy, Providence, Honest Abe and Old Put	3	1	1
J. McKee, Paterson, (blk. and b. g.)	1	4	3
M. Roden, New-York, Henrietta and Lady Allen	2	2	2
W. Doble, Philadelphia, Rockingham and Mate	4	3	dr

Time: 2:47; 2:44; 2:46.

The second contest of speed was a special premium of $300 for the first and $200 for the second, open to all horses. *Fearless Breeze* and *Mary* entered and ran, *Mary*, (a promising mare by *Geo. M. Patchen*, owned in Philadelphia,) won the first heat in 2:31, and *Fearless* the second third and fourth in 2:31, 2:31¼ and 2:29½. Special premium of $300 for first and $200 for second horse, three in five.

J. Dongery's b. m. Fearless	3	1	1	1
W. H. Doble's b. m. Mary	1	2	2	2
J. McKee's b. g. Breeze	2	3	3	3

Time—2:31, 2:31, 2:31¼, 2:29½.

The next trial of speed was for a premium of $200, for horses that had never beaten 2:42, best two in three. The entries were M. RODEN'S b. m. *Henrietta*, B. DOBLE'S gr. g. *Bolly Lewis*, W. H. STRONG'S s. g. *Sorrel Charley*, and W. H. DOBLE'S gr. m. *Lady Warren.* A protest was made against both *Bolly Lewis* and *Lady Warren* that they had both beaten the specified time in public and for money.

FIRST HEAT—*Henrietta* and *Sorrel Charley* got off first, *Bolly Lewis* in the rear. Before reaching the quarter pole, *Bolly Lewis* was a length ahead, and he increased his lead throughout, winning by six lengths in 2:37.

SECOND HEAT.—*Sorrel Charley* led at the start, but at the quarter-pole *Henrietta* was half a length in front. On the backstretch *Bolly Lewis* passed them both, was never afterward headed, and won the heat and first premium in 2:41; *Henrietta* second, *Sorrel Charley* third, and *Lady Warren* last. The judges did not decide as to the validity of the protest against the winner—the matter remaining in abeyance at present.

Premium for fastest horse, mare or gelding that had never beaten 2:42, $200 to the first, $50 for the second.

W. Doble entered gr. g. Bolly Lewis	1	1
M. Roden entered b. m. Henrietta	2	2
W. H. Doble entered gr. m. Lady Warren	3	4
W. H. Strong entered s. g. Charley	4	3

Time—2:37, 2:41.

The race for the premium of $100 for the first, and $50 for the second, for running horses, carrying 110 pounds, dash of one mile, had ten entries, and was won by Mr. HENCHMAN'S ch. c. *Egotist*, 3 years, by *Eclipse* dam by *Glencoe*, beating *Expect* and eight others by two lengths. Time, 1:56.

Premiums for running horses, carrying 110 pounds, dash of a mile; first $100, second $50:

Mr. Henchman's ch. c. Egotist	1
Mr. Grover's ch. g. Expect	2

Time—1:56.

The exhibition terminated with a premium for horses beaten during the fair, for which *Lady Allen, Lady Pathfinder, John Hunt* and *El. Forrest* started. The latter won in two straight heats very cleverly. Thus terminated a highly successful meeting.

Reception of Visiting Firemen.

The Hope Fire Engine Company of Philadelphia left that place at an early hour yesterday morning for the purpose of visiting Boston and vicinity. Chief-Engineer KINGSLAND of this City having learned the fact, detailed two men from each Company doing duty below Fourteenth-street, in all 62 men, to escort them through this City on their way to the Boston boat. Agreeably to the order issued, the Metropolitan firemen assembled at the house of Engine Company No. 7, in Chambers street, where line was formed under the supervision of Engineers MACKEY and ORR, and thence proceeded to the foot of Cortlandt-street to await the arrival of their Philadelphia brethren. Shortly before 1 o'clock the train bearing the visitors arrived at the New-Jersey Railroad depot, when passage was immediately taken for this City. Upon their arrival at the ferry, they were met by Engineers MACKEY and ORR, when Engineer MACKEY welcomed them in a brief address.

The procession then marched up Cortlandt-street to Broadway, through Broadway to Chambers-street, and through Chambers-street to the house of Engine Company No. 7, where their engine was placed. After a short rest and refreshment, at 2:30 P. M. the Philadelphians with their apparatus, escorted by the Metropolitan firemen, the latter drawing the carriage belonging to their guests, marched up Broadway to Prince-street, through Prince to Mercer-street to Firemen's Hall, where they passed in review before Fire Commissioners ABBE, GALWAY and WILSON, and Chief Engineer KINGSLAND. After marching through many of our principal streets, the visitors embarked on board the steamer *City of Lawrence*, on their way to Boston. Previous to leaving, Chief-Engineer LYLE, of the Philadelphia Fire Department, expressed his thanks to Engineers ORR and MACKEY, and the men under their command, stating that the reception was quite unlooked for, and although they had been surprised at such a generous display of hospitality from the firemen of New-York, especially as no notice had been given of their proposed visit, it was none of the less gratifying, and the remembrance of the events of the day he was sure would be cherished in the hearts of the members Hope Engine Company No. 17 of Philadelphia.

He also desired that his thanks, as well as those of his brother firemen, be tendered to Chief Engineer KINGSLAND for the kindly feeling evinced by him in providing them an escort, and for other favors too numerous to mention.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

A meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction was held yesterday, J. B. NICHOLSON, Esq., in the chair.

It was resolved to draw on the City for $100,000 for the purpose of erecting an office building and purchasing the site therefor.

A contract was made with C. & R. POILLON for a propeller, at $6,000.

A complaint against JAMES NORMAN, keeper at the Workhouse, for alleged ill-treatment of a prisoner, was, on report of a Committee of Investigation, dismissed.

The receipts since May 31 were reported as amounting to $4,297 97, including $2,408 received for fines from drunk and disorderly persons.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Thursday, June 13.

FLOUR in fair demand and prices show a partial decline of 50c. ℔ bbl. on all grades. The inquiry is chiefly for the interior, Eastern and Southern trade; sales of 1,000 bbls. at $12 50@$13 for No. 1 Spring, $13 50@$14 for Red Winter, $14 50 for White, $15 50@$16 for Double Extra. Rye Flour quiet at $8 50. WHEAT quiet but without essential change: No. 2 Milwaukee Club, $2 33; choice White Canada at $3. Millers buy only for pressing wants. CORN held at about $1 for No. 1; sales are confined to car lots at $1 04½@$1 05. OATS are quoted at 75c. for Canadian and Western. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS inactive. CORN MEAL, $2 75 ℔ 100 lbs. bolted. MILLFEED scarce and in good demand; Shorts, $34@$35; Shipstuffs, $34@$40; Middlings, $40@$43 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS quiet on Grain; Corn, 7½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 55c.; to Albany and Schenectady, 40c.; to New-York by rail and River, 45. LAKE IMPORTS—6,400 bushels Oats, 2,500 bushels Rye, 1,473,096 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—15,200 bushels Corn, 1,731,419 feet Lumber. The amount of grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tide water yesterday noon, as near as could be ascertained, was as follows: Wheat, 19,800 bushels; Corn, 667,000 bushels; Oats, 313,000 bushels; Rye, 38,327 bushels; Peas, 23,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 13.

FLOUR is quiet but unchanged. WHEAT is steady at a decline of 6c.@7c.; sales of No. 1 at $2 05; No. 2 at $1 79@$1 85, closing at $1 80. CORN is steady at 86c.@86½c. for No. 1. OATS have advanced 3c., and closed weak at 65c.@66c. for No. 2. RYE is dull at a decline 3c.; sales at $1 08@$1 10 for No. 1 in store. BARLEY is nominal. PROVISIONS are quiet. MESS PORK—$21. LARD—11¼c.@11½c. CATTLE are firmer at $8 75@$9 for good to choice. LIVE HOGS are active at a decline of 5c.@10c.; sales at $6@$6 37½ for common to best. SHEEP are very dull. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 118,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,5 0 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 150,000 bushels Corn, 1,700 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 13.

FLOUR is quiet but unchanged. WHEAT is in good demand; sales of 5,500 bushels Winter at $2 20 for rejected, $2 25 for No. 2, $2 50 for No. 1. CORN is active at 70c. for No. 1 mixed. RYE is dull; No. 1 sold at $1 35. OATS are steady and in fair demand at 65c. for No. 1; 63c. for No. 2. COTTON is unchanged, but was held a shade firmer; Middling nominally at 24c. MESS PORK is dull; $21 75 was offered, but it was held at $22. BULK MEATS are dull and unchanged. BACON is in fair demand at 9c. for Shoulders, 11c. for Sides, 11¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 12½c.@12¾c. for Clear Sides. LARD was held at 12½c.@12¾c.; 12c. was offered. BUTTER and CHEESE are unchanged. Gold, 136¼ buying; 137¼ selling.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Thursday, June 13.

FLOUR steady; sales 600 bbls. Spring at $12. WHEAT neglected. CORN opened quiet with small sales of Western at 85c.@85½c., and after receipts of European and Western news, at 93c.; held higher at the close. OATS quiet; sales 20,000 bushels Ohio at 70c.; No. 2 Western quoted nominally at 65c. RYE dull but unchanged. BARLEY quiet; $1 18 for Canadian. MESS PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES are without change. FREIGHTS, 11c. RECEIPTS—5,000 bushels Wheat, 135,000 bushels Corn, 5,500 bbls. Flour. SHIPMENTS—8,600 bushels Corn, 61,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 13.

The Cattle Market opened at a decline of ½c. ℔ ℔., live weight, from last week's prices, and the trade has been reasonably active, some 2,000 head changing hands at 7c.@8c. for common, 8½c.@9½c. for ordinary to good, and 10@10½c. for prime extra. The demand for the Eastern markets is better than for New-York, the New-Yorkers showing no disposition to speculate. Receipts, 4,100. Sheep are slow of sale at 6½c.@8½c. for common light to prime extra sheared. Receipts, 4,500 head. Hogs are in moderate request at 6¾c.@7¼c. for Western corn-fed. Supply, 2,000 head.

OSWEGO, Thursday, June 13.

FLOUR is in moderate demand, with a partial decline of 50c. ℔ bbl.; sales 1,000 bbls. at $12 50@$13 for No. 1 Spring, $13 50@$14 for red Winter, $14 50 for White, $15 50@$16 for double Extra. RYE FLOUR, $8 50. WHEAT quiet but without material change. CORN quiet, at about $1 for No. 1. OATS, BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. MILL FEED scarce and unchanged. CANAL FREIGHTS quiet; Corn, 7½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 55c.; to Albany and Schenectady, 40c.; to New-York by railroad and river, 45c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 13.

COTTON is stiffer; sales, 1,100 bales; Middling at 24½c.; receipts, 585 bales; exports, 285 bales. SUGAR—Fair Louisiana, 12½c; prime Porto Rico, 13½c. MOLASSES—No quotations. FLOUR very dull and unsettled; superfine, $10 75; Choice, $17 75@$18. CORN dull: Yellow and Mixed, 10c.@15c.; White, 17½c.@2 c. OATS dull at 95c. PORK very dull at $24. BACON—Fair jobbing business; Shoulders, 10c.; Rib, 12½c.; Clear, 13¼c. GOLD, 136⅞. Sterling, 117½c.@151½c. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛@⅜ ℔ cent. premium.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 13.

COTTON is dull. FLOUR is dull; Single Extra, $9 30@$10; Spring double Extra, $10@$11; good to choice Fall, $12 50@$16. WHEAT is firmer, at $2 44 for good Fall, $2 50 for Prime and $2 70@$2 75 for Choice. CORN is firm at 82c.@88c. OATS, 70c.@74c. PORK is dull at $22@$22 50. BACON is dull at 9c. for Shoulders, 12½c. for Clear Sides, 15½c.@16c. for sugar-cured canvased Hams; Clear Sides, the last half of July, 12½c. LARD is heavy. WHISKY is nominally unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, June 13.

TOBACCO—Sales of 344 hhds. Lugs $2 75@$5; Leaf $6@$15; Common to Medium Virginia Manufacturing Bright Leaf $102. SUPERFINE FLOUR is inanimated at $9@$9 75; Fancy $16. WHEAT $2 for Old. CORN, shelled, 70c.@73c.; in bulk 85c.@87c., delivered. OATS, in bulk, 68c.@69c. MESS PORK $22. BACON—Shoulders 9¼c., packed; Clear Sides are scarce at 12½c. LARD, Prime Kettle, rendered, 14½c. COTTON 23½c. RAW WHISKY, free, $2 18@$2 20.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 13.

COTTON quiet and nominal; Middling Uplands, 26c. COFFEE quiet but steady. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT in improved demand; sales 2,000 bushels; Maryland Red at $2 60@$2 87. CORN dull and declining; White, 98c.@$1 01; Mixed Western, 95c.; Yellow, $1 02@$1 05. SUGAR firm and in improved demand; fair to good refining at 10¾c.@11c. PROVISIONS quiet but steady. WHISKY nominal at 33c.@35c. for bonded.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, June 13.

FLOUR is weak; City Double Extras, $11@$11 50; country do., $10 37½@$10 62½; Extras, $9 75@10. WHEAT is unsettled; No. 1 at $2 35, No. 2 at $2 05@$2 08, No. 3 at $1 75, rejected at $1 45. OATS—57c. for No. 2. CORN is nominal. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—2,600 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 1,100 bushels Oats.

SAVANNAH, GA., Thursday, June 13.

COTTON firm and in fair demand; Low Middlings, 23½c.; Middlings, 25c.; sales for two days, 105 bales; receipts, 448 bales; receipts of the week, 2,497 bales; exports, 2,900 bales.

TOLEDO, Thursday, June 13.

FLOUR is dull and declining. WHEAT is dull and lower; sales of White Michigan at $2 40. CORN has advanced 2c.; sales at 82c. for No. 1. OATS are dull.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, June 13.

COTTON is quiet and nominally 23c.@23½c.; receipts, 38 bales; exports, 391 bales. CORN is declining; sales at 95c.@$1. The other markets are unchanged.

MOBILE, Thursday, June 13.

COTTON quiet; sales, 600 bales; Middling, 23¼c.

WILMINGTON, Thursday, June 13.

COTTON weak; Middlings, 23c. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet, 52c. RESIN steady, $2 75@$8.

AUGUSTA, Thursday, June 13.

COTTON market dull; sales, 25 bales; Middlings, 23½c.@24c.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, June 13.

COTTON active and firmer; sales, 275 bales; Middlings, 25c.; receipts, 370 bales.

[Advertisement.]

Seven years' experience without a failure, and the testimony of hundreds of our best citizens, makes it absolutely sure that the Burglar Alarm Telegraph will protect your house from burglars. E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

WASHING-DAY

Is shorn of its terrors in every family that uses DOBBINS' Electric Soap. The washing is done with such ease as to make it a light affair, compared with the usual drudgery.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Who would wear an inferior hat when KNOX the Hatter supplies hats that are marvels of elegance at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., and also at No. 533 Broadway, under the Prescott House?

[Advertisement.]

FOR SUMMER WEAR.—For the accommodation of the ladies, who are about leaving town for the Summer, CANTRELL is offering some of his excellent Boots and Shoes, very slightly soiled, at just half of his original prices. They are just as good and durable to wear in the country as the higher priced articles. Call at No. 813 Broadway and examine them.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 13—*In steamship Persia, from Liverpool and Queenstown*—Mrs. and Miss Blanchard, Henry Blanchard, Mr. and Mrs. John Tracy, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Haughwout and son, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, two children and two servants; Mrs. Dabney and daughter, Geo. Beckett, G. D. Crommelin, H. W. Bibby, Mr. Lemus, Mr. Bridgman, Mr. Yequerdo, Miss Dunlop, Mr. Marcoes, Mrs. Edwards and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lowery and son, Dr. J. and Mrs. Ogilby, Mr. Coristin, Mr. Marcus, Mr. A. Schermerhorn, Mr. Draper, S. Schofield, Miss S. A. Fotterall, Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer, infant and three servants; Miss Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. H. Prentiss, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Hubbell, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Way, Mr. Surget, A. Rutten, W. O. Burt, Lieut. Turton, lady and two children; Miss Alice Beal and servant, T. B. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Barry and servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Brown, Gen. Townsend, lady, infant and two servants; Mr. Sandford, J. H. Orme, J. C. Henderson, Mrs. Gilbert, W. H. Proctor, Mr. Daboll, Mr. Perry, Mr. F. M. Spelman, A. Wallack, J. Strauss, S. Houseman, Edward Pearson, Mr. Levy, S. Wolff, Dr. S. T. Brown, Mr. Hays, W. J. Chauncey, Mrs. Staunton and daughter, James Richardson, J. S. Richardson, Miss Richardson, Rev. E. W. Appleton and lady, C. A. Butler, P. N. Rogers, A. A. Jewitt, Mr. Adams, Mr. Bawo, Mr. and Mrs. C. Fockterman, Mrs. R. Elliott, Sergt.-Major Crawford, Bandmaster Wheatley and wife.

JUNE 13.—*In steamship Mississippi, from Havre and Falmouth*.—Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Collender, Miss Kate Collender, Mrs. H. Bigelow, Miss A. A. Bigelow, Miss Annie Bigelow, Miss Virginia Reed and maid, Miss Lizzie L. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Simmons, Master F. Simmons, Mrs. A. Brower, Dr. G. R. Chetwood, Jos. Britton, I. Kidd, Jr., Dr. O. W. Noream, F. Ehieriot, J. H. Tassorin, Mrs. C. Day, Miss J. Day, A. Berger, J. B. Acearie, Dr. Loubignac, F. Hutterice, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Girard, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gaggshodder, Miss L. Doernoy, Miss C. Chaney, Capt. N. Beat, Mrs. Bassett and three children.

JUNE 13—*In steamship Cimbria, from Hamburg*—O. Matthiessen, F. Otto, C. Bentel, J. and L. Dinkelspubler, Mathilde Lambert, F. Seele, H. Brussel, A. Cohn, B. Lacher, C. Emme, F. Bahnsen, A. Dowerk and wife, W. Harder, F. H. and C. H. Burlage, J. Bl ck, J. Von Koch, F. Hovermeyer, Marie Timme, J. Bohlen, Caroline Preuss, J. Dreves, A. Delabar, J. Wahrenberger, C. Schiosser, E. Hardike, E. Mischke and wife, A. Hahn and wife, F. Schutt, A. Hunsinger, J. H. Petersen, F. W. Petersen, F. C. Peters, J. H. L. Harmt, C. Ange.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston—Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Thomas Campbell, Miss Mary A. Gunn, Miss Curtis, Mrs. Cosgrove, Miss Annie Leahy, Miss E. Frank, Miss M. Sheridan, Miss Flaherty, Mrs. C. Berbaus, Mrs. Rodgers, Miss Higham and three daughters, Misses M. and C. Pennal, E. J. Norris and wife, Miss M. Reagan, Mrs. Ryan, Capt. Geo. E. Paine, H. J. Brooks, Thos. Pennal, O. W. Dennis, Thos. Byne, C. Buns, W. F. Early, Wm. Jenkins, R. Cooper, P. Baxter, A. L. Greene, J. M. Gould, J. Waterkey, D. Bagrash, J. D. Craig, Mr. Jones, P. Mahony, F. Crauley, J. Moran, P. O'Neil, W. A. Cauldwell, Louisa Days, John Ryan, John Magrath, John Hines, John Birmingham, Dennis Slatty, S. Meady, J. S. King, P. Fitzgerald and son, G. Byrnes and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 28	Sun sets	7 32	Moon sets	3 07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	5 28	Gov. Island	6 17	Hell Gate	7 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, June 13.

Cleared.

Steamships El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, C. Goodspeed; Columbia, Barton, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Washington, N. C., J. Hand; Pioneer, (Br.,) Shackford, Cow Bay, Parmelee Bros.

Steamers Glaucus, Godfrey, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Elizabeth, Fowler, Baltimore.

Ships Rhoda, (Br.,) Storm, Yokohama, S. L. Merchant & Co.; Emily Flinn, (Br.,) Dimoline, St. John, N. B., Snow & Burgess; Albert, (Brem.,) Meyer, Bremen, Ruger Bros; Dr. Barth, (Hamb.,) Meyer, Hamburg, Sloman & Edye.

Barks Arletta, Colcord, Turks Island, R. P. Buck & Co.; Japan, (Brem.,) Kefenstein, Cork via Philadelphia, H. Koop & Co.; St. Peter, (Br.,) Grimes, Pictou, G. H. Brewer; Alexander Williams, (Br.,) Babin, G. H. Brewer; A. Tagliana, (Ital.,) Trefelletti, Genoa, A. P. Agresta.

Brigs Essex, (Br.,) Bucklin, Boston, J. S. Ingraham; Clarabella, Tracy, Inagua, Miller & Houghton; Tyro, (Br.,) Larton, Windsor, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; H. F. Colthurst, (Br.,) Covert, Demerara, Davison & Co.; W. H. Bickmore, Fountain, Elizabethport, H. W. Loud & Co.; Gertrude, (Br.,) Enoch, Rio Janeiro, De Vertu, Marsh & McColly; Kildare, (Br.,) Macomber, Windsor, Peniston & Co.; Wilmington, (Br.,) Martin, Bridgeport, C. B. C. B. Swaine.

Schooners Lynchburgh, Van Cleaf, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; Romp, Mitchell, Elizabethport, Jed Frye & Co.; Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, G. N. Stranahan; A. M. Flanagan, Carson, ——. N. L. McCready & Co.; Wild Gazelle, Wall, Boston; Emma, (Br.,) Davis, St. Stephen's, N. B., G. Boardman; Oak, Vallana, New-Haven, Rackett & Taylor; Arlington, Halsey, Wood Hole, S. L. Merchant & Co.; Jeddie, Fanning, Pembroke, Me., Jed Frye & Co.; Mary Catharine, (Br.,) Atwater, Bridgeport, C. B. C. B. Swain; Mary Barden, (Br.,) Le Blanc, St. Andrew's, Hutton & Co; L. A. Dodd, Knowlton, Gloucester, B. J. Wenberg; F. A. De Hart, Low, Gonaives, B. J. Wenberg; Reward, (Br.,) Masters, Londonderry, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Maria, (Br.,) Roach, Liverpool, G. F. Bulley; Gertrude, (Br.,) ——, Harbor Island, Sloman & Edye.

Arrived.

Steamship Persia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool June 1, and Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. June 1, off Point Lynas, passed steamship China, bound in. 3d, 146 miles W. of Fastnet, passed steamship City of Boston, bound E. 5th, lat. 40 48 N., lon. 26 9 W., passed steamship Java, bound E. 7th, lat. 47 20, lon. 37 29, passed steamship Manhattan, bound E. 11th, lat. 41 32, lon. 63 22, signalized Am. ship Resolute, bound W. 12th, lat. 40 49, lon. 69 22, signalized Am. ship City of Montreal, bound W. Same day, 55 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steamships Scotia and Hecla, and an Inman steamer, all bound E.

Steamship Mississippi, Sumner, Havre May 29, via Falmouth 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Jos. J. Comstock. Has experienced strong westerly winds the entire passage.

Steamship Cimbria, Trautmann, of and from Hamburg June 2, with mdse and 744 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Lat. 47 30, lon. 49 30, passed a large iceberg; 50 miles W. of Cape Race, passed another iceberg.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston June 9 with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Valley City, Tomlin, Washington and Alexandria 48 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston June 9, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Hatteras, Alexander, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Empire, Price, Richmond and Norfolk 40 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Glaucus, Godfrey, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Bark Alice Tainter, Murray, Buenos Ayres 48 ds., with hides to Smith & Dunning. June 8, lat. 32 45 N., lon. 72 30, spoke Br. bark Colonist, of St. John, 8 ds. out from Havana for Havre, having that morning buried the Captain, and the second mate and one seaman sick. June 11, lat. 35 20, lon. 73, had a heavy gale from E. for 10 hours.

Bark Ilva, Berry, Maracaibo May 13, and the Bar 20th, with coffee, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Had the late gale from N. and N. E.; been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, and a pilot on board 5 ds.

Bark G. Palmer, (of St. John, N. B.,) Reynolds, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Bark Assens, (Dan.,) Jepsen, Newcastle, with mdse. to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Had very heavy weather; lost foretopmast.

Bark Chief, (of Boston,) Harding, Buenos Ayres 44 ds., with hipes, &c., to master. June 10, had a heavy gale from N. E., and split sails.

Bark Glenwood, Moulton, Ponce, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to F. Alexandre & Son.

Bark John Dwyer, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Hillman, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Sharston, (of Liverpool,) King, Rio Janeiro 48 ds., with coffee to Geo. F. Bulley.

Bark Heimdall, (Norw.,) Wright, Porsgaund 45 ds., with railroad iron to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had heavy weather and stove bulwarks.

Brig Village Belle, (Br.,) Morrison, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf.

Brig Alpha, (of Maccan, N. S.,) Wadman, Kingston, Jam., 30 ds., with logwood to P. I. Nevius & Son. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage. May 22, Robert Smith, of Somerville, County of Maccan, N. S., a seaman, died, and was buried at sea.

Brig Montrose, Peterson, Ponce, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Waydell & Co.

Brig Camilla, Newman, of and from Bermuda 8 ds., with produce to McCoil & Frith.

Brig R. Scoles, (of St. John, N. B.,) Wyman, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar, &c., to A. Smithers & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Edith, for Boston.

Brig Neva, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Bent, Trinidad, Cuba, 16 ds., with sugar, &c., to Miller & Houghton.

Brig John Shay, (of Brookhaven,) Nickerson, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to A. Abbott.

Brig Ethel Bolton, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Davis, Havana 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Nellie Ware, Ware, Manzanilla 15 ds., with mahogany, &c., to Moss & Ward. June 2, saw a Br. brig ashore on Colorado Reef, about two miles north of San Antonio; a new brig, and just gone on.

Brig Evening Star, (of Liverpool,) Green, Guanica, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar to Morrison & Phillips.

Brig Althea, (of St. John, N. B.,) Lettency, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to order.

Brig Iza, Williams, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig S. C. Shaw, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Landers, Ponce, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar, &c., to Boyd & Hincken.

Schr. Hanna, Sarensen, of and from Belize, Hond., 18 ds., with logwood, &c., to A. H. Soloman. Left no Am. vessels in port.

Schr. J. W. Allen, Doane, Sagua 14 ds., with sugar to N. L. McCready & Co. Was off Cape May on the 8th inst., and was blown S. of Hatteras in a heavy gale from N. E.

Schr. Mary Collins, (of Boston,) Collins, Manzanilla 25 ds., with mahogany, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co. Has had heavy weather and split sails. Left no Am. vessels in port.

Schr. J. B. Small, Stevens, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to J. Leaycraft.

Schr. May, Whitney, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to Lunt Bros.

Schr. Americus, Moss, Sierra Morena 17 ds., with molasses to Tupper & Beattie.

Schr. W. E. Alexander, Bowdin, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar to order.

Schr. Carrie E. Clark, Kehoe, Grand Cayman, with sugar, &c., to G. Wessels.

Schr. E. S. Potter, Potter, Key West 14 ds., with cotton, &c., to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Schr. Ocean Queen, (Br.,) Jones, Antigua via St. Thomas 22 ds., with molasses to G. & J. Knox.

Schr. M. A. Hyer, Etheridge, Eleuthera 6 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. John Mosser, Rhodes, Matanzas 12 ds., with pineapples to master. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras with heavy N. E. winds.

Schr. B. H. Jones, Davis, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Sabao, Sampson, Jacksonville 12 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

WIND—At sunset, S. W., light.

Sailed.

Steamships El Cid, Rebecca Clyde, Columbia, Niagara and Deutschland.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 13—Arr. bark Nonpareil, from Buenos Ayres; brigs Grace, London; Anticello, Guantanamo; J. W. Drisko, Rondout.

CHARLESTON, June 13—Arr. schr. Whitney Long, from Boston. Sld. steamer Falcon, for Baltimore; schr. L. C. Evans, for Wilmington.

MOBILE, June 13—Sld. steamer Pioneer, for Philadelphia, and steamer Jas. A. Gary, for Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13—Below, brig Medora, from New-York for Aspinwall, dismasted.

Arr. ship Lizzie Moses, from Liverpool; steamer Alliance, from Charleston; brig Prince Alfred, (Br.,) from Cienfuegos; Anna Wellington, (Br.,) from Cardenas; S. P. Smith, from Sagua; Edith, do.; A. Mickels, from Trinidad de Cuba.

SAVANNAH, June 13—Sld. steamers Gen. Custer, for Baltimore, and Gen. Barnes, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. W. H. Depew, in this morning's papers, should have read W. H. Dewitt.

The ram Dunderberg passed in the East River this morning.

The Hamburg steamship Cimbria, Capt. Trautmann, from Hamburg June 2, at 2 P. M., and arrived off Sandy Hook at 11 P. M. of the 12th, being the shortest passage ever yet made.

The schr. W. H. Depew, from Eleuthera, arrived last night, via the Delaware Breakwater, reports: Had a very severe gale on Saturday and Sunday last. June 10, lat. 39 30, lon. 73 40, passed part of the deck-house of a vessel, also some planking and a seaman's chest.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 11.—The schr. Red Jacket, Capt. Averill, from Alvarado, Mexico, with a cargo of mahogany and hides, bound to New-York, arrived to-day.

The schr. Rising Sun, from Newbern for New-Haven, put into Norfolk, with loss of some of her sails, &c.

The following vessels have gone to sea: On the 8th, ship Astronom, for Bremen; brig Leopoldine, for Philadelphia; 9th, bark Tavapoca, for Liverpool; brigs W. A. Rogers, for St. John, N. B., and Echo, for Porto Rico.

The following vessels are lying in Hampton Roads: brigs Clara Brown, bound to Portland; schrs. Comet, Izetha, S. S. Lee, and bark Queen, for Rio; brig Yarmouth, from Philadelphia, all from Baltimore.

The U. S. frigate Macedonian and sloop-of-war Dale, from Annapolis, bound to Gosport Navy-yard, to be fitted out for the Summer cruise of the Naval Cadets at Annapolis. The fleet will rendezvous in Hampton Roads.

Spoken, &c.

Annie Sharp—Br. bark, May 3, lat. 21 53 S., lon. 34 30.

Florence Baker—bark, from Havana for Havre, June 4, lat. 26 30, lon. 79 30.

Homer—bark, 38 ds. out from New-York for Shanghae, April 19, lat. 7 8, lon. 32 52.

Narragansett—wh. schr., with 150 bbls. sperm and 60 do. whale oil, May 24, lat. 32 25, lon. 48 9.

Nearchus—Br. bark, of Sunderland, May 14, lat. 11 24 S., lon. 29 51.

Foreign Ports.

HAVRE—In port May 29, ships Harpswell, Owen, for New York June 1; Thomas Dunham, Young, do.; Caravan, Macoduck, do.; Canada, Wyman, for Cardiff and East Indies; Castine, Thurston, for St. John, N. B.; Robert Caldwell, McCormick, unknown; El Dorado, Sweetzer, do.; Marcia C. Day, Chase, do.

At Kingston, Jam., May 14, brigs Marion and Gondola, for New-York in 6 ds.

At Ponce, P. R., May 27, brig Ambrose Light, for Newport in 2 ds.

TO NEWSMEN AND OTHERS—MAKE UP YOUR ORDERS.—The great pictorial double number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for July will contain seventy illustrations; portraits with biographical sketches of Chief-Justice Chase, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mme. Le Vert, Edward Carswell, thirteen eminent clergymen, including Spurgeon, with portraits; elaborate articles on Oratory, Studies in Physiognomy, Man, Monkeys and Gorillas, profusely illustrated; and a great variety of other matter on Our Social Relations, Ethnology, Psychology, Physiology, both agreeable and instructive. Ready next week, new volume, enlarged, $3 a year, 30 cents a number. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York. Newsmen should order liberally to meet the extra demand.

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AND
THE BEST.
DEVLIN & CO.

GENERAL VIEW
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HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

1. In cases of weakness of digestion. (Proofs of its efficacy.)

Mrs. Amanda Fordoff, of No. 149 Wooster-st., writes: "By advice of my physician, Dr. Chanveau, I have taken Hoff's Malt Extract, and I can now partake of any kind of food."

2. For Dyspepsia in general.

Mr. William Moller, of No. 6 West 20th-st., writes: "I recommend cheerfully Hoff's Malt Extract to dyspeptics; I have never found such a splendid beverage."

3. For a Foul State of Stomach.

Mrs. Dafferner, of No. 266 Rivington-st., writes: "My husband has been entirely cured of his disorder of the stomach."

4. For Exhausted Persons.

My physician is in favor of it, and did not think that it could disagree with his medicine. City Danbury. P. A. BEERS.

5. For Bodily Weakness.

I am, I fear, a confirmed invalid; have used ale and porter, &c., and no medicine seems to benefit me; but Hoff's Malt Extract is just the thing I need. Hartford, Conn. Mrs. E. C. STEPHENSON.

6. In Catarrhs Especially Obstinate.

Mr. Welsh Edwards, of the New-York Theatre, writes to Mr. Hoff: "My wife has been entirely cured of her sore throat by the use, &c."

7. In Cases of Hoarseness.

"I am hoarse and unable to perform to-night, but now made happy with your delicious Malt Extract," wrote Bogumil Dawison, the celebrated German tragedian, to Mr Hoff.

8. For Catarrhal Diseases of the Bronchial Tubes.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

Hoff's Malt Extract has been invaluable to my wife, who suffered from quinsy sore throat. No. 4 Beekman-st. R. L. LEWIS.

9. For Obstinate Coughs.

All our acquaintances are astonished, as my husband feels easier, coughs less, &c. West Hoboken. Mrs. VIETMEIER.

10. In Cases of Tubercular or Pulmonary Consumption.

I advised one of my patients who is suffering from pulmonary consumption to try it. Brooklyn. GARDINER, M. D.

Mr. Philip Benday, of New-Haven, writes: "The respiration is now free, the chest expands unembarrassed, and the cough has diminished entirely."

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I wish that Hoff's Malt Extract might come into universal use, as it merits the preference over all tonics of the day, and is splendid as a beverage or table drink. No. 236 West 32d-st. Mr. CORMACK.

Price $6 per dozen, or 60 cents single bottles. One dozen delivered to any part of this City, Hoboken, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Jersey City, without charge. Sold at druggists and grocers.

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Dinner sets, 134 pieces	$30 00
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Dinner plates, per dozen	2 00
Breakfast plates, per dozen	1 75
Tea plates per dozen	1 50
French cut goblets, per dozen	2 38

Refrigerators, Ice Pitchers, Water Coolers, Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Cooking Utensils and housekeeping articles of every description for the lowest prices, at

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO 379, June 13, 1867.
70, 33, 14, 59, 34, 76, 74, 27, 16, 21, 59, [illegible], 49.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 380, June 13, 1867.
20, 2, 39, 4, 33, 27, 78, 42, 59, 48, 40, 36.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 303, June 13, 1867.
64, 63, 14, 51, 55, 53, 37, 36, 10, 40, 2, 24, 71.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 304, June 13, 1867.
23, 55, 80, 57, 24, 68, 20, 40, 42, 2, 13, 22.

Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 186, June 13, 1867.
36, 32, 43, 71, 60, 10, 24, 73, 27, 65, 68, 37, 22.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 187, June 13, 1867.
31, 50, 70, 61, 15, 29, 33, 71, 53, 67, 54, 22.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 196, June 13, 1867.
72, 59, 47, 36, 29, 12, 61, 68, 56, 42, 21, 74, 32.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 197, June 13, 1867.
69, 72, 47, 81, 78, 52, 26, 90, 84, 39, 57, 13.
W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

The drawing of Class C, on the Havana plan, will take place on June 19, 1867. All orders will be immediately attended to by addressing McINTIRE & CO., No. 125 Chatham-st., N. Y. City.

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